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CANE SUGAR EXPORTING COUNTRIES MEET IN MEXICO

FL122159 Bridgetown CANA in English 2130 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Text] Mexico City, April 12, CANA-REUTER -- The 21 members of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean Cane Sugar Exporting Countries are meeting to reconcile differences on a proposed new international sugar agreement, informed sources said.

The mechanics of the new agreement are to be discussed at a 59-nation conference in Geneva next month and group members, who account for about 32 per cent of world sugar production and 55 percent of exports, are hoping to work out a common policy to strengthen their negotiating position. Industry sources say the present agreement is no longer adequate to control the world market and has failed to stem a steep fall in prices.

In recent months sugar has been trading at about seven cents a pound compared with a minimum price level of 13 cents which the present agreement was supposed to maintain. Conference sources said today's talks were focusing on the European Community's three-tier proposal for different obligations for large exporters, such as Cuba and Brazil, and medium and small exporters.

The Community is not a member of the present agreement but its participation is seen as essential for the success of the proposed replacement which should come into force next January. Brazil has suggested that the new agreement be based on a system of quotas.

The sources said one proposal that appears to be gaining ground is a combination of an agreement based on export quotas and stockpiles. Other points being considered are whether sweeteners -- a major source of competition on the market -- should be included within the new agreement and whether exports should be fixed by volume in basic export tonnages or as a percentage of the market.

One group source admitted that differences on a new agreement exist, but said they did not appear to be insurmountable. "More things unite us than divide us," he added. "We are trying to reach consensus on a many points as possible before we adjourn on Thursday."

ALADI BEGINS 3-WEEK CONFERENCE IN MONTEVIDEO

PY130100 Paris AFP in Spanish 1609 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 12 Apr (AFP) -- The Special Conference for Evaluation and Agreement that has been organized by the Latin American Integration Association [Aladi] started here today. The conference will last for 3 weeks. Juan Jose Real, Uruguay's representative, was named president of the conference. Ambassador Rodolfo C. Santos, head of the Argentine delegation, and Ambassador Eduardo Santos Alvite, head of the Ecuadorean delegation, were named vice presidents.

STATE OF EMERGENCY IN 6 MORE FLOODED PROVINCES

PY142353 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1435 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 14 Apr (TELAM) -- The disaster zone declaration has been extended to the Provinces of Buenos Aires, Corrientes, Entre Rios, Formosa, Misiones and Santa Fe, which have been affected by floods recently.

The inclusion of six more provinces under the disaster zone declaration was implemented through Decree No 831.

AGRICULTURE SECRETARY DENIES RESIGNING

PY141820 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Text] This morning Agriculture and Livestock Secretary Hugo Santirso denied reports stating that he had submitted his resignation due to an alleged disagreement with the economic policy.

The reports stated that Santirso had submitted his resignation to Economy Minister Jorge Wehbe.

Asked by the news agency TELAM about the reports, Secretary Santirso said: I have not resigned.

FOREIGN MINISTER TO NEW DELHI 29-30 APRIL

PY142349 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2238 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Apr (NA) -- Foreign Minister Juan Aguirre Lanari will go to New Delhi on 29-30 April to attend a meeting of 10 foreign ministers from nonaligned countries, it was reported at Government House.

COMMANDER DENIES TRAINING OF ANTI-SANDINISTS

PY122348 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1410 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Lima, 12 Apr (TELAM) -- Navy Commander Admiral Ruben Franco stated in this capital that in the next few days information will be released on the military junta's decision to remove some persons from the list of those affected by the institutional acts for political reasons. This decision does not include those persons listed for terrorist or subversive actions.

In statements made to the ANSA press agency during his visit to Peru, Franco also disclosed that documents of the military junta on the struggle against subversion and terrorism will also be released shortly.

Franco also referred to his recent statements in which he pointed out that the Navy would never again interrupt any constitutional process, and pointed out that the people, through the elections, should choose their own authorities, and by voting should ratify or rectify their decision. He emphasized that this was a right which the Navy would never again take by force.

Franco stated that it is the unanimous belief of the Navy that the Constitution should be enforced, and pointed out that the day we learn to abide by the Constitution is the day the country will live democratically.

In referring to the Argentine foreign debt, France stated that it amounted to a little less than $40 billion and that it had recently increased substantially. But this increase does not refer to the debt itself, but to other transactions such as swaps and exchange risk insurance involving billions of dollars. However, he pointed out, Argentina is in the process of refinancing its debt and has resorted to the IMF. In this regard, the commander pointed out that the IMF has not imposed impossible conditions on the country, but that it had accepted an economic program proposed by Argentina.

Franco ended by denying reports published by the NEW YORK TIMES stating that Reagan's administration had had to increase its clandestine operations against Nicaragua when Argentina suspended its participation due to the conflict over the Malvinas. He emphasized that the aid mentioned by the NEW YORK TIMES never existed, and at the same time called totally false the reports that Argentina had granted financial aid and trained anti-Sandinist elements.

ARGENTINES LEASE SHIP TO VISIT FALKLANDS

PY141825 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2252 GMT 13 Apr 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 Apr (DYN) -- Osvaldo Destefanis, president of the Center of Volunteers for the Fatherland, and Captain Ricardo Vasquez, head of Ciamar [travel agency] in Argentina, signed the final contract this afternoon leasing the state ship Lago Lacar to take the relatives of Argentine soldiers killed and buried in the Malvinas Islands.

The signing of the contract took place at 1600 at the company's building at 327 Corrientes Avenue in this capital, during which Destefanis explained that the Argentine Shipping Lines [ELMA], the state company that owns the ship, has granted a substantial discount on the leasing fee, originally set at $4,000 daily.

Destefanis said that no decision was made yet on the number of persons that will travel because the ship must be outfitted. He added that the ship will leave from Buenos Aires on 30 April for Port Darwin, where the cemetery of the Argentine soldiers is located.

Great Britain has made known that it is opposed to the trip aboard an Argentine ship, but this condition was rejected by Destefanis, who did, however, conduct negotiations with the Soviet Embassy for a Soviet ship, apparently without results.

PERON, OTHERS EXCLUDED FROM INSTITUTIONAL ACTS

PY142211 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2152 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Apr (NA) -- The Military Junta has announced that beginning today the following persons are no longer subject to the institutional act: Juan Carlos Basile, Antonio Juan Benitez, Anibal Vicente Demarco, Francisco Fernandez Bernardez, Dina Haskel de Gelbard, Silvia Esther Gelbard de Waroquiers, Fernando Gelbard, Julio Carlos Gonzalez, Julio Isabelino Guillan, Rafael Yanover, Diego Ibanez, Maria Estela Martinez de Peron, Carlos Menem, Lorenzo Miguel, Rogelio Papagno, Rodolfo Antonio Ponce, Orlando Reynoso, Carlos Federico Ruckhauf and Jorge Alberto Taiana.

The Junta also excluded from this list the following deceased persons: Elias Adre, Hector J. Campora, Raul Lastiri, Rodolfo Puigros, Adolfo Savino and Jose Ber Gelbard.

FURTHER REPORT ON DOCUMENTS APPROVED BY SELA

PY141700 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 Apr (NA) -- Felix Pena, Argentine under secretary for foreign relations, today said that Latin America's relations with the EEC must be "free from illegal and arbitrary coercive economic measures, from interference in domestic affairs of other nations, and from discrimination among these nations."

When Pena released the final documents of the meeting of SELA experts which opened on Monday and closed this morning, he said that these principles had received "unanimous support."

Pena stated that the meeting was "very positive and constructive," and stressed that "the significance of the meeting was hightened by the presence and overt support of Caribbean nations such as Jamaica, Grenada, Suriname, Barbados and Guyana."

He said that the recommendations of SELA experts which will be submitted to the 9th meeting of the Latin American Council -- scheduled to take place in Caracas in September -- which makes the political decisions at the ministerial level, are set forth in two documents.

The first of these documents "establishes that the conditions which must be fulfilled for resuming dialogue on relations between Latin America and the EEC must be based on essential principles which will later lead to programmatic actions."

The document also states that there must be a "constructive dialogue among the two regions in order to set up a framework favorable to cooperation, and that the EEC must make clear its willingness to negotiate within this framework specific agreements of interest to both regions as a whole or to given countries within each region."

It goes on to say that "dialogue between the EEC and the Latin American group in Brussels should become a regular mechanism for consultation and negotiations, and that it it must examine "the effect which Spain and Portugal's joining the EEC may have on international trade."

The document focuses its attention on certain aspects by stating that "it is necessary to find aspects within the fields of energy and mining in which some sort of cooperation could be established."

In the industrial field the document recommends "a joint evaluation of the development of industrial policies in the two regions so as to better help investment and incentive programs."

It also proposes that the two regions seek out "industrial sectors in which they could cooperate with each other by specializing within given sectors or complementing each other."

Regarding the financial sector, the document recommended that possibilities be studied of increasing the flow of official funds from the EEC, of utilizing the funds of the European Investment Bank, and of establishing broad financial cooperation.

The second document, which can in a way be considered an introduction to the first, recommends that the Latin American Council implement "stronger and more dynamic measures to further cooperation between the two nations." [as received]

It also reiterates the advisability of ajoint evaluation to establish the effect which Spain and Portugal's joining the EEC could have "so as to prevent this membership from leading to a decline in Latin American exports to the EEC or a worsening of the economic relations between the two groups."

Hugo Urtubey, Argentine ambassador to Sweden, who chaired the SELA meeting, remarked that "the atmosphere which prevailed during the conference showed that support for Argentina continues just as happened in Caracus last year when SELA decided to sever its dialogue with the EEC."

FOREIGN MINISTER ON BRITISH FLEET IN GIBRALTAR

PY141845 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2055 GMT 13 Apr 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 Apr (TELAM) -- Foreign Minister Juan Ramon Aguirre Lanari stated today in regard to Spain's repudiation of Britain for sending the fleet to Gibraltar that participated in the Malvinas conflict: we will express the appropriate solidarity with Spain according to the circumstances.

After the national cabinet meeting, on being asked his opinion regarding the British decision to send the fleet that participated in the Malvinas conflict to Gibraltar, the foreign minister told reporters that he fully shared the feelings of repudiation of the Spanish people, and added: We understand them very well, and we have no doubt that Spain also understands our feelings.

Asked whether Argentina would support any decision made in this regard, he stated that the country will express the appropriate solidarity with Spain according to the circumstances.

He added that Spain is in keeping with its tradition. We are the sons of Spain and will continue as such, demanding our irrenunciable right.

ARMED FORCES SUPREME COUNCIL TO TRY ZARATIEGUI

PY141521 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Text] The Supreme Council of the Armed Forces will hear the case of Rear Adm Horacio Zaratiegui. In September 1982, Rear Admiral Zaratiegui [former commander of the southern naval area, stationed in Ushuaia] refused to recognize the authority of his superiors and released a document harshly critical of the conduct of the Malvinas war.

The trial, which will begin at the headquarters of the Armed Forces' Supreme Council at 1000, will be of a strictly confidential nature.

POSSIBLE MIR RETURN TO GOVERNMENT VIEWED

PY150028 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0054 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Excerpt] La Paz, 13 Apr (EFE) -- Official and opposition sources informed EFE today that the return of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) to the government of President Hernan Siles Zuazo is under study.

The sources indicated that there is the need to strengthen the current government framework in order to preserve the democratic process and therefore it is feasible that the MIR will return to the government.

On his part, Jaime Paz Zamora, the Bolivian vice president and leader of the MIR, stated today that his party believes that its return to the government can be considered as a necessity for the front and for the democratic process itself.

FRENCH AGENT NAMES MORE MILITARY OFFICERS

PY122102 Paris AFP in Spanish 0154 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Text] La Paz, 11 Apr (AFP) -- It was reported here today that French paramilitary agent Jacques Edouard Louis Leclerc, who was detained last week, has implicated more military officers involved in repressive activities in Bolivia.

In remarks made during the past few hours at the Interior Ministry, Leclerc revealed that he initially worked under Col Moises Shiriqui, former commander of the Ranger Regiment of Santa Cruz, 1,000 km east of this capital.

After Gen Luis Garcia Meza's coup in July 1980, Leclerc served under Maj Javier Hinojosa, who is accused of leading an operation which ended with the murder of eight leaders of the movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR] on 15 January 1981.

Leclerc previously revealed that he also was in contact with Cols Faustino Rico Toro and Luis Juramoto Medina, who played an outstanding role during Garcia Meza's regime.

It has finally been established that Leclerc entered the country from Brazil in August 1979 and almost immediately contacted the terrorist and drug trafficking group called the Death Lovers led by German Neonazi Joachim Fieldberkorn.

AGREEMENT WITH U.S. UPCOMING ON COCA PRODUCTION

PY141645 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Excerpt] In a joint communique signed on Wednesday, the U.S. Government committed to sign specific cooperation agreements with Bolivia aimed at preventing a surplus of of coca leaves and at further developing regions that depend on production of coca.

The communique was signed at the Foreign Ministry by U.S. Attorney General William French Smith at 1730 yesterday. The ceremony was attended by the Bolivian planning minister and by officials of the U.S. Embassy in La Paz.

SFRY'S ZARKOVIC MEETS PRESIDENT SILES 13 APR

PY141535 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Yesterday, President Hernan Siles Zuazo and Yugoslav chief of state Vidoje Zarkovic held a 45-minute meeting at President Siles Zuazo's office at Government House. In brief statements made to the press after the meeting, which had begun at 1600, the Yugoslav chief of state said he had conveyed to President Siles greetings from the Yugoslav Government to the Bolivian people.

Vice President Jaime Paz Zamora and Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces Alfredo Villaroel Barja praised Zarkovic's visit to Bolivia, which will end with the signing of various agreements and a joint declaration. Vice President Paz Zamora said that the visit is very significant because it will make it possible to reactivate some agreements that were not being implemented. He added that the visit will have international repercussions because Yugoslavia is the champion of the Nonaligned Movement. Paz Zamora said that Bolivia and Yugoslavia have signed cultural, scientific, economic and financial agreements, adding that the balance of trade is favorable to Bolivia.

On his part, Maj Gen Villaroel Barja said that the Armed Forces will welcome any military agreement that might be signed with Yugoslavia, adding that visits paid by foreign dignitaries are a privilege and a sign of cordial relations between nations.

The Yugoslav chief of state will stay in Bolivia until Saturday morning. On Friday, he will visit the San Jose mining district in Oruro, where he will meet with local authorities. The San Jose authorities will declare Zarkovic their guest of honor.

BRIEFS

COMIBOL MANAGER TO USSR -- Comibol [Mining Corporation of Bolivia] General Manager Oscar Torrico traveled to the USSR to negotiate financing for the Machacamarca volatilization plant -- which is to be built in Oruro -- and to renegotiate Comibol's debt to the Soviet firm Machinoexport. Torrico traveled along with engineers Rafael Revollo and Juan Mendoza and lawyer Fernando Aguirre, who is Comibol's representative to the USSR. [La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 18 Mar 83 p 3 PY]

COMIBOL PURCHASES ROMANIAN LOCOMOTIVES -- Comibol's [Mining Corporation of Bolivia] public relations office reported on 4 April that Comibol has purchased 130 small battery-operated locomotives from Romania worth $4 million. The first 24, which will be delivered at the end of the year, will be distributed among the mining firms Catavi, Siglo Veinte, Quechisia, Huanuni and Corocoro. Comibol's public relations office also reported that the locomotives were purchased through an international public tender and that the most favorable bid was submitted by the Romanian firm Industrial Export and Import Trade Co. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 5 Apr 83 p 8 PY]

1982 YPFB EXPORTS -- YPFB [Bolivian Government Oil Deposits] reported that YPFB exports totalled $393.9 million during 1982, adding that natural gas exports to Argentina totalled $381,625,800 and liquid gas exports to Brazil amounted to $12,312,700. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 4 Apr 83 p 3 PY].

SAO PAULO GOVERNOR, PRESIDENT DISCUSS RIOTS

PY141526 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Text] An explosion, exploitation and a warning. This is how Sao Paulo Governor Franco Montoro defined to President Figueiredo the street riots staged in Sao Paulo last week by a group of unemployed workers. Reporter Carlos Rodrigues reports directly from Brasilia:

[Begin Rodrigues relayed report] Sao Paulo Governor Franco Montoro talked for almost 1 hour with President Figueiredo at Planalto Palace. Montoro said that he did not make any special request on behalf of Sao Paulo. We have lots of problems and responsibilities in the state that have to be tackled, and we require the efforts of all to face these problems resulting from a recessive economic policy, which is having negative results. The governor also told the president about the incidents last week in Sao Paulo.

[Begin Montoro recording] I told the president that in my opinion, the events in Sao Paulo can be defined in three ways: an explosion, explotation and a warning. It was an explosion of the situation of the unemployed workers which is becoming increasingly aggravated. It was also a situation exploited by radical groups, both leftist and rightist, who wanted to take advantage of popular dissatisfaction to tarnish the democratic process. [end recording]

The Sao Paulo governor said that the meeting was another step in the opening process. During the meeting, he maintained his position calling for direct elections of mayors of state capitals, while the president is opposed to that system. However, these differences of opinion cannot and should not prevent understanding on several other issues in the interest of the Brazilian people. [end relayed report]

LABOR MINISTER DENIES ENDING SALARY READJUSTMENT

PY141750 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Relayed Report from Brasilia by Carlos Rodrigues]

[Text] After a meeting with President Figueiredo at Planalto Palace, Labor Minister Murilo Macedo denied that the government is studying the possibility of ending the readjustments for the highest salaries. These readjustments are granted every 6 months. This report was released by a Brasilia newspaper in banner front page headlines.

The labor minister said that he is not aware of any study in this regard. Regarding the establishment of unemployment insurance, the minister said that he is not against it, but that he would rather invest the available resources in the creation of new job opportunities. The Chamber of Deputies must approve a proposal today which institutes this insurance. If it is approved in the Chamber of Deputies, with the mobilization of all opposition parties, it will then be submitted to the Federal Senate for approval.

HONDURAN CONSUL SERIOUSLY WOUNDED IN EXPLOSION

PA141659 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1646 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Text] Bogota, 14 Apr (EFE) -- A high-powered bomb exploded today in the building that houses the Honduran Embassy in this capital wounding Consul Felipe Paredes and a secretary. Police spokesmen indicated that the bomb damaged the diplomatic office and a trade bank in the same building.

According to initial reports, the consul's condition is serious, although no medical report has been issued. The explosion occurred a few hours after the arrival in Bogota of Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto and when the Colombian Government has taken the initiative in searching for a dialogue for peace in Central America.

M-19 Takes Credit

PA141727 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1705 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Text] A subversive group belonging to the 19 April Movement [M-19] has claimed responsibility for the attack on the Honduran consulate [as heard]. Two consulate officials were injured in the attack; Felipe Paredes, the charge d'affaires, and his secretary, Ofelia Velasquez. Paredes was just operated on at the Military Hospital.

Two men and a woman walked into the consultate and spraypainted the following slogans on the walls: Honduras is responsible for the aggression. The Ana Maria Group is present! M-19 Claims Responsibility for this! The bomb was placed inside the diplomatic mission. In addition, it was reported that Maria del Carmen Leon, a street vendor who sells candy, was not hurt by the explosion.

U.S. CITIZEN BISHOP RELEASED BY CAPTORS

PA141413 Paris AFP in Spanish 1402 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Text] Bogota, 14 Apr (AFP -- North American citizen Kenneth Bishop, vice president for explorations with the Texas Petroleum Company, who was kidnapped several weeks ago by the Peoples Revolutionary Organization (ORP), was released today, it was reported in Bogota.

D'ESCOTO DEPLORES ATTACK ON HONDURAN EMBASSY

PA141739 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1705 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Report by Guillermo Rodriguez from the Colombian Foreign Minister in Bogota -- live relay]

[Text] Today Nicaragua condemned the terrorist act in which Felipe Paredes, Honduran charge d'affaires in Bogota, and Ofelia Velasquez, an embassy official, were injured. Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto made this statement to CARACOL Network. [Begin D'Escoto recording] I found out about this action through you. You told me that the media reported this. I feel that this is truly deplorable.

I am a personal friend of Ambassador Roberto Perdomo Paredes. I would have liked to say hello to him during my brief stay in Bogota, but I just found out that he is not here.

I believe that this kind of action is lamentable. I wish that this wasn't true, but you just told me that it is a confirmed report. [end recording]

The Nicaraguan foreign minister said that this action must be condemned and that this is no way to express solidarity with Nicaragua in the face of a very serious conflict between two countries that is expected to be solved in the best possible manner.

D'ESCOTO ACCUSES U.S. OF 'USING' HONDURAS

PA150252 Paris AFP in Spanish 0043 GMT 15 Apr 83

[Text] Bogota, 14 Apr (AFP) -- Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto today accused the United States of "territorially and politically using Honduras" to destabilize the Sandinist Government. D'Escoto, who has been in Bogota since yesterday on an official visit, said during a news conference that "Honduras is a country politically intervened by the U.S. Government, whose ambassador, John Negroponte, acts in accordance with U.S. guidelines."

With a sad voice the foreign minister added: "This is the sad situation of the fraternal country to which we feel very united, but which is currently being used to attack area countries."

Regarding the incursion of Somozist counterrevolutionaries in Nicaragua, which D'Escoto characterized as a "an unconventional U.S. invasion," the foreign minister said that it has been controlled but a total elimination will take some time.

The chief of Nicaragua's diplomacy added that "the U.S. Congress and the U.S. people have the ability to stop this situation which has already caused many deaths."

D'Escoto said he favors the peace efforts being made by the Contadora Group (Mexico, Panama, Colombia and Venezuela) and noted: "I am very satisfied because they are very sincerely looking for a way to unite the people." He added that his government is prepared to dialogue with Honduras and the United States "to whom we have already presented our proposals."

D'Escoto said that the situation now is different "since it has become more serious due to the aggression being carried out against our people by the Somozists directed by the Reagan government"

The Nicaraguan foreign minister insisted that Nicaragua's position "is that good relations with the United States cannot exist if our people's right to self-determination, to decide their own future without any kind of intervention, is not respected." D'Escoto concluded by saying that Honduras does want a dialogue, but "what happens is that that country is being managed from the United States and this has prevented a peaceful and quick agreement."

MINISTER SAYS NICARAGUA ACCEPTS NO 'YOKE'

PA150404 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0117 GMT 15 Apr 83

[Text] Bogota, 14 Apr (EFE) -- Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto said today in this capital that his country will not accept dependence on any power or country, regardless of the aid given.

During an impromptu news conference in the hotel where he is staying, the minister said: "We have no reason to accept anyone's yoke, whether the United States, the Soviet Union or any other power." He explained that the fact that Nicaragua receives support from the Soviet Union and Cuba does not mean one can speak of dependency because this would then also apply to "Spain, Mexico and other nations."

He affirmed that his government has very diverse international relations and no one is trying to impose a yoke on the Nicaraguans, not that they would permit it.

D'Escoto, who came to Bogota to sign some bilateral economic, cultural and educational agreements, accused the United States of not wanting peace in Central America and confirmed that the U.S. intransigency regarding a dialogue is a fundamental reason for the crisis.

D'Escoto added that the government of U.S. President Ronald Reagan has violated the U.S. Constitution and tried to intervene in Nicaragua. The minister said he trusts that that nation's democracy, the U.S. people and the U.S. Congress will stop Reagan.

The Nicaraguan minister confirmed that his country supports the peace mission initiated by the so-called "Contadora Group" which includes Venezuela, Panama, Mexico and Colombia. He said he is satisfied with the way his colleagues from these countries are working and that he hopes that they reach the objective they are pursuing: peace.

D'Escoto said his country does not want war of any kind and that what the Sandinist revolution won when it gained power was peace and this is what the people are defending. Regarding the subject of political advisers in the area, D'Escoto said that the true problem is not one of advisers and that anyone can get them wherever they please.

The minister said that the conflict with Honduras exists because that "territory has been lent for an invasion of Nicaragua and members of the army are getting involved in directing the campaign of aggression."

D'Escoto would not comment on the incidents that occurred during Pope John Paul's visit to Nicaragua a few weeks ago. He asked journalists who questioned him in this regard to be more serious. He also said he is in no position to speak of the fruits or consequences of the pope's Central America tour.

FOREIGN MINISTER LLOVEDA RETURNS FROM AREA TOUR

PA141441 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Text] Bogota -- Colombia will continue consultations at all levels to secure success for the Contadora Group's efforts to achieve peace in Central America by preventing a war and by trying to reconcile the positions of the countries involved in conflict. Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda, who arrived a few hours ago from a 72-hour tour of five Central American countries, announced here that peace efforts will continue within the spirit of Contadora, which calls for the departure of military advisers, nonintervention in other countries internal affairs and an end to arms trafficking.

Foreign Minister Lloreda denied that he or his colleagues from Panama, Mexico and Venezuela talked to Fidel Castro or to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz during their Central American tour. At the moment we are keeping things strictly within the Latin American sphere, Lloreda said.

He noted that the consultations they held in Central America gave the Contadora Group the opportunity to learn more about the problems that each of these countries is facing, as well as about their needs and hopes. We now have a general idea of the situation and can start to work on that basis, while further consultations are undertaken. We have our presidents' approval to continue our peace efforts, Lloreda indicated.

At the end of the lightning tour that took the foreign ministers of Venezuela, Panama, Colomiba and Mexico to five Central American countries, Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins said that in line with the efforts that the governments of Colombia, Venezuela, Panama and Mexico are making to find a solution to the Central American crisis, the foreign ministers of Nicaragua, Honduras, Costa Rica, El Salvador and Honduras could meet next week.

Meanwhile in Bogota, the Colombian Foreign Ministry issued a communique in which the four ministers of the Contadora Group announced that they will continue their consultations to try to obtain a stable peace for Central America.

PRESIDENT ON NICARAGUAN COURTS, PEACE EFFORTS

PA121500 Paris AFP in Spanish 1808 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Text] Caracas, 12 Apr (AFP) -- It was reported today that Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins has expressed concern over the creation of people's tribunals in Nicaragua.

In a brief meeting with reporters who asked him about the tribunals, the Christian Democratic president said that "they have been created in response to the internal emergency in public order that Nicaragua is experiencing." He added: "The experience that other countries have had with similar measures has been very regrettable, since excesses have occurred."

Herrera Campins is closely following the efforts to achieve peace between Honduras and Nicaragua that Venezuelan Foreign Minister Alberto Zambrano Velasco and the foreign ministers of Mexico, Colombia and Panama are carrying out during their visit to Central America.

Yesterday, Herrera Campins spoke over the telephone with Sergio Ramirez, member of the Nicaraguan Government junta, regarding the peace efforts being carried out.

ZAMBRANO RETURNS; PRESIDENT ON POSSIBLE MEETING

PA140425 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0325 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Caracas, 13 Apr (EFE) -- Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco returned to Caracas this evening after having participated, along with his Mexican, Colombian and Panamanian colleagues, in a round of talks with government leaders in Central America.

Meanwhile, the Venezuelan president today alluded to the possibility that the Central American foreign ministers might meet next week. Their "Contadora Group" colleagues would act as witnesses to the continuation of the efforts toward a peaceful solution for the region.

Havana Cites President's Remarks

PA141955 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Text] The foreign ministers of the so-called Contadora Group, made up of Venezuela, Mexico, Panama and Colombia, will soon hold a meeting with their Central American counterparts to continue their efforts to ward off the danger of war in Central America, Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins said in a news conference in Caracas. He said that although the meeting is not the solution to the Central American crisis, it is an important step toward reaching conclusions. The announcement was made on the return to Caracas of Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano, who made a more than 24-hour tour of Central America with his colleagues from Colombia, Panama and Mexico, members of the Contadora Group.

PROTESTS AT U.S. EMBASSY PLANNED 16, 21 APRIL

PA141636 Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 13 Apr 83 p 12

[By Blanche Petrich]

[Excerpt] In a press communique, the Hands Off Nicaragua Support Committee has charged that Secretary of State George Shultz' upcoming visit to Mexico is part of the pressures being applied against the Miguel de la Madrid government. The organization has organized two demonstrations to protest the presence of Shultz and Assistant Secretary Thomas Enders. They will be held in front of the U.S. Embassy in Mexico on Saturday, 16 April, and on Thursday, 21 April. Shultz will be in Mexico 18-19 April.

SPAIN'S MORAN OFFERS SPANISH SUPPORT TO C.A.

FL150232 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2055 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 14 Apr 83 (NOTIMEX) -- Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Moran today asserted here that if the Contadora group countries feel it is necessary that Europe support the peace initiative in Central America, Spain will back it. Moran, who is paying a 4-day official visit, stated that today the hegemonic imperialisms make no sense, and criticized the U.S. intervention in Central America and the British in Gibraltar.

In an interview granted to NOTIMEX, Moran said Spain does not want it to appear that it is meddling in Central American political affairs, but if the Contadora group countries -- Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama -- consider that the European countries should support the peace initiative in Central America, Spain will give its unconditional backing, he stressed.

Moran announced that the socialist government of Felipe Gonzalez will present a diplomatic protest to the United Kingdom for the British military maneuvers, which he termed an anachronistic act, a stupid action which did not take into consideration Spanish public opinion.

He added that both the United States and England should bear in mind that imperialist hegominisms which use force make no sense today.

Moran said that during his official visit to Mexico he will try to reaffirm the good trade relations between the two countries. He will also discuss the formation of a Latin American-European commission which will organize the festivities commemorating the fifth centennial of the discovery of America. He said it is necessary that the Spaniards learn that they did not come to build America, that there was a grandiose pre-Hispanic culture prior to their arrival. He noted that it is also necessary that Latin America learn that Spain contributed, with defects and virtues, to generate the evolution of the human species with its own culture.

Reaffirms Stand on Gibraltar

PA141300 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0931 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Text] Mexico City, 14 Apr (EFE) -- Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Moran said here today that the arrival of British Navy ships in Gibraltar "could not be more negative," terming it an "anachronistic act, showing marginal political intelligence, although it cannot be considered an incident."

"The size of the fleet, and particularly the elements that make it up, with the 'Invincible' as the flagship, have, along with various other factors, created resentment among the Spanish public," the foreign minister said.

"The Spanish Government," he said, "has advised the British Government of its discontent and displeasure and has declared that it will take the necessary political and diplomatic measures to maintain Spanish sovereignty over the waters."

"This has happened at a time when the British are seeking negotiations that don't exclude the issue of sovereignty, though they have not clearly pinpointed the timetable for the negotiations or specified when they want Spain to lift certain measures that it took in full compliance with international law and the Utrecht treaty," Moran added.

The Spanish foreign minister affirmed that the British are not offering "clear-cut counterproposals on equal rights between Spaniards and residents of Gibraltar and their total reciprocity." "It is very unlikely that negotiations initiated on such an unequal basis can be successful," he declared.

Praises Mexico's Foreign Policy

FL150030 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2215 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Text] Mexico City, 14 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Moran today approved Mexico's international policy and reaffirmed the Spanish Government's support. Mexico has shown the will to conduct a policy which combines a clear nationalism and a clear internationalist vocation, he said, and added that it coincides with the policy of Spanish Government President Felipe Gonzale.

Upon accepting the Order ot the Aztec Eagle from Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor, he praised the Mexican tradition of giving asylum and protecting the political refugees of the world. Mexico has been the refuge for many Spaniards who today cooperate in the effort of making a new Spain, he said in a clear reference to that country's transition from a monarchy to a democracy.

He added: We live an era in which medium-size countries must know how to define their positions, without stridency but advancing with precise steps, because man can be a better man to the degree that he is freer.

Mexico's Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda said the Order of the Aztec Eagle was being bestowed on the Spanish foreign minister by President Miguel de la Madrid within the framework of the relations of friendship existing between Mexico and Spain. He praised Moran's work as an internationalist, writer and for having helped in defining and implementing Spain's foreign policy toward Latin America.

Attending the decoration ceremony were Secretary of Education Hector Hernandez Cervantes, Secretary of Education Jesus Reyes Heroles, Secretary of Finance and Public Credit Jesus Silva-Herzog and Deputy Humberto Lugo Gil, as well as 96 diplomats accredited to the Mexican Government.

On Contadora Group Initiative

PA141110 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0333 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Text] Mexico City, 13 Apr (EFE) -- Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Morazan arrived in Mexico tonight and held a brief news conference at the airport in which he said that "Spain has absolutely no interest in interfering with any Latin American initiative to achieve peace in Central America."

However, the Spanish foreign minister said that the government led by Felipe Gonzalez will spare no effort to implement the most constructive recommendations emerging from the meeting of the "Contadora Group" countries.

Morazan hinted that Spain might serve as liaison with the European countries that may eventually support the Contadora initiative. The Contadora Group is currently seeking a platform for negotiation among those central American countries that are in conflict.

The Spanish minister did not relate the specific topics on his agenda, although he said that he is prepared to discuss any matter of interest to President Miguel de la Madrid's government.

Mexican newsmen asked the Spanish minister on his arrival at the international airport in this capital about Spain's role in Central America and its participation in the ceremonies to be held to commemorate the 500th anniversary of the discovery of America.

UNOMASUNO ON 'BATTLE' DURING SHULTZ VISIT

PA150306 Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 13 Apr 83 p 3

[Article by Fernando Medrano]

[Text] In a few days, President Miguel de la Madrid and Foreign Secretary Sepulveda will be engaged in one of the most difficult battles of recent years to defend the Mexican sovereignty.

This will occur when Shultz, Enders and Reagan arrive in our country. Their trip is only aimed at "breaking the back" of the Mexican policy in Central America, to use a frequent expression of good old Ronald.

The diplomatic offensive, just like everything else in the U.S. Government, is devastating. The visitors are preceded by serious actions and threats against Mexico in every area: political attacks by top Reagan administration officials, media campaigns to discredit the country, the suspension of a large number of Mexican imports, increased persecution of undocumented workers and the possible implementation of a tariff on Mexican oil.

Of course, there will be some who will say that the Reagan government's support for Silva-Herzog's recent financial negotiations shows that such an offensive is nonexistent. This is not true. The only reason for this support was to prevent the domino effect in the bankruptcy of large U.S. banks, as well as the subsequent collapse of the international banking system as a result of this effect.

The intention and reason for this attitude must be clearly understood. It must be confused with the deceptive "international financial community's trust of the Mexican economy," an allegation used in hopes of making us politically gullible. A real or apparent gullibility would make us underestimate the danger of the visit by Reagan's envoys, thus leaving us unprepared.

However, as far as the Mexican Government is concerned, there is no doubt that its position will remain firm as it has been up to now because the president knows very well the price that our country's sovereignty would have to pay if any changes are made in our stand.

This is the reason for the content and tone of public remarks made by the president and the foreign secretary on this topic, the joint communique issued with Colombian President Belisario Betancur and Sepulveda's participation in the Contadora Group. In these events, we expressed our political willingness to make the Mexican attitude irreversible and not to subject it to any negotiation with the U.S. Government, and much less to a bilateral negotiation in which they want us to kneel down before them.

It is then clear that the government is playing its role well. But it is also clear that society must also play its role and it must do so right away.

Therefore, the progovernment and independent mass organizations must organize large demonstrations throughout the country prior to the envoys' visit and during their stay. They must paint walls with political slogans referring to the visit. The newspapers and magazines and the state's radio stations must immediately launch a great campaign to make people aware of what is truly happening in Central America and the risks that it entails for Mexico and the world. The media must also stress the Mexican Government's attitude.

The state media must play a vital role in this great civilian political effort if they are truly committed to the principles explained when the reorganization of this media was announced and if they are truly to become instruments serving the policy defined and carried out by the chief of the nation. If the state media do not play this role, it would mean that the timid and reactionary bureaucracy continues to be able to deny any statement of intention in the policy of social communication.

The private media, particularly those which maintain critical and independent attitudes in regard to the government, as well as to private interests, must participate in this campaign. Their liberties and rights will be even more justified if they express solidarity with the country in a government policy in which Mexican sovereignty is at stack. The top independent commentators have a special responsibility in this matter because they have a greater influence on the credibility with the public.

The role of the Institutional Revolutionary Party is decisive to this campaign, but most of all, to it own political health. By supporting the government policy in Central America, it will clearly identify itself with the ideological and political principles of the revolution out of which it was born and with the people's will. This government policy is also the best adhesive factor in the move toward the nationwide solidarity for which the president has been insistently calling.

This solidarity is truly "vital to defend the country's sovereignty and to reject any attempt of foreign aggression." The PRI would be very stupid not to understand this.

The opposition parties, the independent and government unions, the student groups, professional associations and all popular organizations have a very important role to play in this effort. The entire country must take to the streets. The people must express themselves through the media and must unite in the defense of Mexico's policy in Central America, which is tantamount to the defense of our sovereignty for the time being, but which may later on become the equivalent of defending our integrity as a nation.

GUATEMALAN MINISTER DENIES EXECUTIONS SLATED

FL141920 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1750 GMT 14 Apr 83

[By Jose Luis Castillejos A.]

[Text] Mexico City, 14 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- Guatemalan Defense Minister Gen Oscar Mejia Victores has denied that six persons would be shot in that country tomorrow since no one is under penalty of death, the Guatemalan Embassy reported here today.

Julio Mendez Montenegro, Guatemalan ambassador to Mexico, told NOTIMEX that no one had been sentenced to death, but clarified that the Efrain Rios Montt administration had ordered that one of the six persons mentioned by given a 3-year prison sentence for assorted crimes.

The diplomat said that the death penalty is not an arbitrary measure in his country since it has been part of Guatemalan penal law for the past 50 years.

He explained that people who commit outright homicide are given this penalty since a murderer should be punished with the death penalty as a measure to fight the crime.

The imminent execution of six persons, among them two employees of the Commission for Ecumenical Development who had been sentenced to death by the special courts, had been discarded according to the statement of the Guatemalan defense minister, the diplomat said.

Reports from the 31 January Popular Front (FP-31) released here recently indicated that the six persons sentenced to die were Sotx Catu, a peasant, the brothers Juan de Dios and Miguel Caton -- development technicians of the World Council of Churches who were charged with attempts against the state and conspiracy -- laborers Fermin Solano and Julio Aju -- charged with being members of the Guatemalan Labor Party -- and Dr Gabriela Martinez.

SUPREME COURT STUDYING MOTION ON REFERENDUM

PA141813 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 14 Apr 83 p 9A

[By Jose Montero]

[Text] Angel Lopez Casis, secretary general of the Supreme Court, has told LA PRENSA that the legal period within which the Supreme Court must rule on the motion of unconstitutionality that was filed by Lawyers Carlos Enrique Adames, Miguel Antonio Bernal and Joaquin Ortega expires at the end of the month. The motion was filed against Resolution No 38 issued by the Cabinet to convoke the referendum on the constitutional reforms.

However, the plaintiffs and a large number of political and civic organizations hope that the Supreme Court will rule before 24 April, the date of the referendum.

The motion of unconstitutionality is currently in the Supreme Court for the 5 working-day period in which interested parties may argue for or against the motion. Once this period is over, the motion will be turned over to Judge Rodrigo Molina, who will present the draft of the court's opinion within 10 days.

Our source added that the law establishes a period of another 10 days within which the Supreme Court must issue its ruling. If all legal steps are duly carried out, the Supreme Court will be issuing its decision on 2 or 3 May.

Legal circles commented yesterday that if the Supreme Court issues its ruling after the referendum is held, it will do so in limiting or inhibiting terms [en terminos de sustraccion de materia or inhibicion].

GOVERNMENT STATEMENT NOTES IMPORTANCE OF OAS

PA142018 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 14 Apr 83 pp A1, A14

[Statement issued on 14 April by the Panamanian Foreign Ministry, commemorating the Day of the Americas]

[Text] In commemorating today, 14 April, as the Day of the Americas, established by the OAS in just recognition of the integration of the union of American republics in 1980, the Government of the Republic of Panama reiterates for the international community its deep American convictions and its faith in the principles sanctified in the OAS Charter.

In view of the increased political, economic and social tensions in the hemisphere and amid an acute crisis in the inter-American system, the Government of the Republic of Panama issues an urgent call on all OAS member states to redouble their efforts in searching for solutions to the critical problems being experienced by the continent.

This is also a propitious occasion for stressing the prominent role that the OAS must play in the peaceful solution to controversies. Panama believes that it has become unpostponable to establish new goals and objectives within the inter-American system seeking to guarantee continental peace, mutual respect among states and nonintervention and to secure hemispheric solidarity, economic independence and social freedom for our peoples.

COSTA RICA

JOINT DECLARATION SIGNED WITH NICARAGUA

PA150038 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 2323 GMT 14 Apr 83

["Main portions" of a joint declaration signed by Costa Rican Vice President Alberto Fait Lizano and Nicaraguan Junta member Sergio Ramirez Mercado, following a bilateral meeting of official delegations at Las Espuelas Hotel in Liberia, Costa Rica, on 14 April 1983; read by Minister of the Presidency Fernando Berrocal -- recorded]

[Text] The two delegations outlined their general viewpoints regarding the internal problems of each country in the general context of the Central American reality. The Costa Rican delegation referred to the policy of strict neutrality that has been maintained by President Luis Alberto Monge. Similarly, the Nicaraguan delegation reiterated its respect for Costa Rica's political system.

The two delegations reaffirmed their intention to comply with the terms of the Canas-Jerez Treaty and the Cleveland Ruling. At the same time, the two parties reaffirmed their decision to raise the joint commission created in July, 1982, to the level of vice ministers and proposed that a meeting be held within a period of 15 days from this date. The meeting will be held in Managua.

The two delegations also agreed on the need to hold other meetings to strengthen the relations between the two countries. From this perspective, it is considered important that there be a future meeting between Luis Alberto Monge, constitutional president of Costa Rica, and Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua.

RAMIREZ, FAIT LIZANO HOLD NEWS CONFERENCE

PA150205 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 2323 GMT 14 Apr 83

[News conference by Costa Rican Vice President Alberto Fait Lizano and Nicaraguan junta member Sergio Ramirez Mercado at Las Espuelas Hotel in Liberia, Costa Rica, following a bilateral meeting of official delegations on 14 April 1983; broadcast in progress -- recorded]

[Text] [Ramirez] ...Second, we are interested in the efforts of the Contadora Group countries. We support this effort and we hope that the next step, proposed by the group, which is a high-level meeting between Honduras and Nicaragua, will (?materialize)

[Question] (Conrado Goday) of LA NACION. The joint declaration indicates that Nicaragua will respect the Canas-Jerez Treaty [words indistinct] the free navigation by Costa Rican vessels will be respected?

[Ramirez] It means what the treaty says: We guarantee, in line with the spirit and the letter of the treaty, Costa Rica's right to free navigation on the San Juan River. In subsequent meetings, through the commissions that will soon be established, we will be taking the necessary steps so that any problem that has occurred so far may be resolved.

[Question] (Efrain Sanchez) of Channel 6. Sergio Ramirez, we would like to know the subject of the talks (?that you held) with President Luis Alberto Monge.

[Answer] Well, I have a longstanding friendship with President Monge. He called me to say hello and I took advantage of the opportunity to inform him -- as he will be informed in more detail by Vice President Fait -- about what we had discussed and the terms of the declaration that has just been read.

[Question] (Francisco Talavera) When will the meeting between Commander Ortega and President Monge (?occur)?

[Fait] We have said in the declaration that we continue to work in the proper direction of seeking a total agreement through the path of dialogue, which is the only means of achieving understanding and a resolution of differences or misunderstandings that exist among countries. After the meeting scheduled to occur within 15 days, we will be in a position at any time to officially propose that meeting; the two delegations agree that the meeting should be held.

[Question] (Danilo Arias) of LA REPUBLICA. Can the Costa Rican newspapers now inform all Costa Ricans, on the basis of the answer that you are going to give me, that there will be no more of the kind of problems that have occurred in the past 3 and 1/2 years regarding free navigation by Costa Ricans on the San Juan River; navigation that has been traditional since the signing of the Canas-Jerez Treaty?

[Ramirez] That position is included in the document that we have just signed and in the answer that I gave to the LA NACION reporter. On future occasions, we will resolve the problems that have emerged so that Costa Rica may be satisfied with our actions; since as the sovereign country of the San Juan River, we guarantee Costa Rica's right to free navigation.

[Question] (Nidia Palacio) of Radio Sandino. Dr Sergio Ramirez, what is the status of the Nicaraguans who were kidnapped and brought to Costa Rica?

[Ramirez] We have just discussed this matter with Costa Rican authorities, with Vice President Fait and with the justice minister. We have also contacted the security minister. As is known, a group of Nicaraguan technicians from the Transportation Ministry was kidnapped at Taspapauni, on the Atlantic Coast of Costa Rica, or rather of Nicaragua, near Bluefields. We have heard that (Edgar Arguello), an engineer, was murdered. Another technician, also assigned to the Transportation Ministry, an engineer named (Ernesto Rodriguez), was kidnapped and brought to Costa Rica seriously injured. He is in the Tony Facio Hospital in Limon. We will proceed tomorrow to repatriate Engineer (Rodriguez), taking him to Managua. Meanwhile, the Costa Rican Government will give us full assurances that it will safeguard the safety and physical integrity of (Rodriguez), who was brought to Costa Rica against his will.

Meanwhile, we will proceed to request, through the appropriate diplomatic and general channels, the extradition of those who kidnapped (Rodriguez) and killed (Edgar Arguello) in Nicaragua and then fled to Costa Rica.

[Question] (Oscar Hidalgo) of PRENSA LATINA. President Monge said on Monday that Costa Rica will not add fuel to the Central American process. (words indistinct)

[Ramirez] That is up to President Monge. We are confident that President Monge's position is that of a mature politician, statesman, a man who is sincerely concerned about peace in Central America.

We are also sure that as long as President Monge is president of Costa Rica, we can have the peace of mind of having a secure neighbor on this side of the border.

[Question] (Agustin Fuentes) of Radionoticias of Nicaragua. Vice President Fait, what measures will the Costa Rican Government take to avoid such actions as the transfer of (?captives) to Costa Rica and to avoid having your territory used as [words indistinct]?

[Fait] Well, first of all, the action to which you refer occurred in Nicaragua. Therefore, we could not take any measures to prevent something that took place outside our borders. It would be very difficult to prevent any such action from being carried over into our territory by sea. It was committed by non-Costa Ricans in territory that is not Costa Rican. What we have offered and what defines the Costa Rican position is active neutrality, which can be interpreted to mean that we will make every possible effort to keep our territory from being used to launch movements against the Nicaraguan Government. In this area, we have to recognize our material limitations. Costa Rica is a country with no army; a country that has unilaterally disarmed and which therefore poses no threat to anyone. In addition, it has a great commitment to peace and dialogue. Thus, we will do everything in our power to ensure that our territory is not used to threaten the security of the Nicaraguan Government.

[Question] (Danilo Arias) of LA REPUBLICA. This is a question for Dr Sergio Ramirez Mercado. How much (?weight) does the joint declaration that we have just heard have for the public of Costa Rica and Nicaragua? Will it later have to be submitted for approval to the FSLN Directorate?

[Ramirez] No. I represent the Nicaraguan Government and I have full authority to sign this declaration on behalf of my government and on behalf of the FSLN.

[Question indistinct]

[Ramirez] Not at this time, but as soon as we receive it, we will attend to it with pleasure.

[Question] (Francisco Talavera). Mr Vice President, how do you explain the presence of counterrevolutionary individuals like Eden Pastora and the Chamorro Rappaccioli brothers in Costa Rica, since these individuals launch daily attacks on Nicaragua and murder peasants and our people?

[Fait] We have to be absolutely clear on this matter. We do not believe that either of the two [as heard] are in Costa Rica. Thus, I cannot answer the first part of your question, because neither of the two are here. We are certain that Rappaccioli is not in Costa Rica and we have doubts as to the whereabouts of Eden Pastora. On one occasion, Eden was expelled from the country and on a second occasion he was urged to leave when he said that after 15 April words would stop and deeds begin.

On the other hand, our tradition of asylum is a deeply rooted part of the Costa Rican national character and as long as an exile does not attempt to carry out subversive actions, he can remain in Costa Rica. The moment he becomes involved in subversive activities, he will be immediately expelled. Thus, once again, our country declares its absolute neutrality and its adherence to the principle of nonintervention in the domestic affairs of others. Regardless of any differences that may exist in the course taken by other governments, we believe that mutual respect must keep us from meddling in the affairs of other countries.

[Question] (Jose Angel Monge) of Channel 7. Dr Ramirez Mercado, the Costa Rican Government maintains that Costa Rican vessels navigating on the San Juan River should be guarded by Costa Rican policemen for security reasons. What is the Nicaraguan opinion?

[Answer indistinct] [Laughter]
[Question indistinct]
[Ramirez] Well, in the framework of today's talks between the energy officials of both countries there was discussion of the possibility of an exchange of fuel when possible, considering the fact that we purchase electrical energy from Costa Rica and at the same time we transfer a part of that energy to Honduras. Therefore, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica are very closely linked as regards the production and interchange of energy services. Within this framework, we talked about the possibility of a general interchange of fuel in the region.

[Question] Dr Sergio Ramirez, do you believe it necessary for elections in Nicaragua to be moved forward as a political measure to avoid a civil war and for these elections to be held without legal restrictions?

[Ramirez] First of all, regarding the possibility of a civil war in Nicaragua, there is none. What is happening at this time is a confrontation between the Nicaraguan people and the Somozist guardsmen who had already been defeated in 1979 [words indistinct]. There is no internal conflict or civil war of any kind in Nicaragua. As for as elections are concerned, it will be difficult enough -- if the genocidal guardsmen and the Reagan administration allow us to do so -- to prepare all the electoral material and the infrastructure that we need, to fulfill our promise, as we will indeed fulfill it, to hold elections in 1985.

[Question] (Eduardo Asbid) of AFP. Mr Vice President, we have noted the absence of Foreign Minister Volio from this meeting. Why isn't the foreign minister here? Another question: We understand that a counterrevolutionary named (Franklin Rivera) is in Costa Rica. What do you know about this? The name is Brooklyn Rivera.

[Fait] To answer your first question, the reason Foreign Minister Volio is not here and the deputy foreign minister is here instead, is that Volio is ha ing a routine health checkup. Of course, I wish to make it clear to the press that this does not imply any difference in position between what the foreign minister has maintained and what we have said today. I take this opportunity to send a greeting to the foreign minister and say that I am very happy that his checkup has had very good results.

As to the second question, I do not know that man. Neither do I have any information about him. I cannot give you any opinion, simply for a lack of information, but we will take note of this with pleasure. I again repeat that the moment that someone abuses our tradition of asylum, he will be immediately expelled from the country.

EL SALVADOR

LEADER OF NEW PARTY PROTESTS NON-REGISTRATION

PA131444 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Text] This morning (Luis Rolando Lopez Fortis), president of the ECO [Empresarios, Campesinos y Obreros -- Businessmen, peasants and Workers] Party, began a hunger strike at the Central Electoral Council [CCE] because his party has not been registered for participation in the next elections.

According to reports, (Lopez Fortis) refused to sign the resolution presented by the CCE and announced that he would go on a hunger strike until his party is registered. Here is an interview with the ECO party leader:

[Begin recording] [Question] What is your position in the ECO party?

[Answer] I am its secretary general.

[Question] What is the reason for your visit to the CCE today?

[Answer] The reason is that 8 days ago I requested that the ECO party be registered, as it has fulfilled all legal requirements, but the CCE has maliciously refused to resolve anything. It is known in the secretariat that the council will be issuing a resolution stating that it will review the signatures that were presented 3 months ago. I think that this is a case of corruption, because corruption is abuse and that is what they are doing, rather than what the law provides. The law establsihes the steps that must be fulfilled. The CCE members have already met those requirements, and the fact that they published this in the Official Gazette proves that they agreed that the signatures and statutes of the ECO party fulfilled the requirements. But now, simply because I didn't accept the instructions that they sent me through (Chico Quinonez), the CCE is refusing to register my party.

[Question] What will you do?

[Answer] I am going on a hunger strike until the council decides what is just; in other words, until it decides to register ECO. [end recording]

RADIO VENCEREMOS REPORTS ACTIONS IN SAN MIGUEL

PA141951 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 14 Apr 83

[FMLN war bulletin issued on 12 April and read by Commander Mercedes del Carmen Letona, member of the FMLN's Francisco Sanchez Northeastern Front General Command and the General Director of Radio Venceremos]

[Excerpt] We report to our people that at 2030 on 12 April, the Guillermo Posada Battalion of the Rafael Antonio Zablah Brigade, in combination with commando units of the (Manlio Armijo) Special Forces Section, entered the city of San Miguel, carrying out the following operations in the space of 1 hour:

1. Sabotage of the San Miguel Transportation Worker Cooperative Association, Acotram; results: 10 buses, 2 wagons and 1 light vehicle destroyed. 2. Sabotage of the Chaparrastique Sugarmill; results: processing plant damaged, sugar-processing water tank and two caterpillar tractors destroyed. The sugarmill watchman was killed when he opened fire on our forces. 3. Sabotage of the Urban Development and Architecture Directorate, DUA, installations; results: six tractors, one crane, one oil tanker, two trucks and two jeeps destroyed. During the operation our forces set fire to the DUA offices [words indistinct] control panel and to a gasoline pump. The DUA installations were practically destroyed. Two enemy soldiers were wounded in this operation.
4. Sabotage of the San Miguel relay power plant; result: plant badly damaged.
5. Sabotage of Radio 1080's relay station. 6. The burning of several manzanas of sugarcane on the outskirts of San Miguel. 7. Harassment of the enemy's positions on the Barrera estate, which is used by the death squads as their operational base.

These operations were staged simultaneously in coordination with commando units from the (?Manlio Armijo) Special Forces Section, led by Commander (Ernesto), in charge of security measures, which covered the withdrawal of the Guillermo Posadas Battalion under Commander (Benjamin Monteverde)

GUATEMALA

NEW NAVAL BASE TO BE BUILT ON PACIFIC COAST

PA142149 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Text] The Army chief of staff today decided to build the Pacific naval base at the San Jose port. The naval base at La Gomera, Escuintla Department, will be closed.

The decision was made in view of the existence of a suitable site for the creation of a new naval base at the new port under construction on the Pacific coast.

Defense Minister's Comments

PA150142 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Text] Although Gen Oscar Mejia Victores, national defense minister, initially said that there would be no increase of the armed forces personnel to staff the new military areas being established in the various departments of the country, he later pointed out that such a possibility might be considered in the future. He said that for the time being, it was not necessary to increase the military force, but that it would have to be considered in the future, depending on any additional security needs and the population growth. The official, however, did not go into detail on the subject. He noted that such information could not be revealed for security reasons. The national defense minister added that the armed forces currently need no new sophisticated modern equipment; therefore, they will support the austerity policy decreed by the government.

Referring to international reports about future executions in the country, the minister declared that he did not believe the clandestine groups abroad could have access to any reliable information on the general function of the special courts. He noted, in fact, that the special courts have been allowing private lawyers to handle some cases.

Asked about the possibility that liberationist leader Lionel Sisniega Otero will accept amnesty, the minister said he would rather make no statement on that issue because the matter did not concern his office, but the Government Ministry. There is a warrant for the arrest of Sisniega Otero who has been accused of participating in a coup attempt against the current regime. That regime also rose to power through a coup d'etat on 23 March 1982.

The defense minister commented on the case of lawyer Yolanda Urizar, leader of the National Federation of Workers, CNT. She has been missing since her arrival in the country supposedly to accept amnesty. The defense minister said Urizar is not being held by the armed forces; therefore, he ruled out the possibility that she may have been turned over to the special courts. In his capacity of national defense minister, Gen Oscar Mejia Victores declared that should a communist party register in the country and win the presidential elections, the armed forces would respect the people's will, regardless of ideologies or political tendencies. He reiterated that the government intends to hold free and honest elections in Guatemala.

He explained yesterday that the new munitions plant, scheduled to open sometime in May, will be managed by Guatemalan personnel, under supervision of the armed forces. General Majia Victores revealed that a group of Guatemalan experts had received special instruction in this field abroad; therefore, it will not be necessary to seek assistance from other countries. Regarding the operation of the new factory, the minister explained that it will only be necessary to obtain the raw material. Besides, he noted, the factory will provide jobs for quite a few Guatemalans. He did not specify, however, whether the jobs will be available to civilians or only to members of the armed forces.

In reference to the 22 military areas being created in the country, the defense minister explained that their establishment did not involve excessive state expenditures.

GROUPS CALL FOR EXECUTIONS TO BE STOPPED

PA130433 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 13 Apr 83

[Text] The Guatemalan Committee of Patriotic Unity, CGUP, and the 31 January People's Front, FP-31, today urged the international community to prevent the execution by firing squad of nine people, which is scheduled to take place in Guatemala City on Friday. A communique issued by the Guatemalan organizations that oppose the Rios Montt military dictatorship reports that the crimes against the popular and democratic sectors of Guatemala have increased in the past few days.

Government Denies Execution Plans

PA140412 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 13 Apr 83

[Text] The government denied today that there are plans to execute six people in this city on Friday, as was reported yesterday in Mexico by the 31 January People's Front, FP-31, an extreme leftist subversive organization.

Rights Group Protests

PA142009 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Text] The Commission for the Defense of Human Rights in Central America has protested the Guatemalan regime's decision to execute six people tomorrow, Friday. They include the mother of two infant girls. In a communique issued in San Jose, Costa Rica, the organization indicated that in the past few months, 15 people have been executed in Guatemala. It urged that social organizations throughout the world unite to prevent this new crime.

ORPA TAKES RESPONSIBILITY FOR AMBUSH IN CAPITAL

PA150058 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 13 Apr 83 p 3-A

[Text] Guatemala City, 12 Apr (ENFOPRENSA) -- The Armed Peoples Revolutionary Organization, ORPA, today admitted to having staged this morning's ambush of the Presidential Guard troops during which 2 soldiers were killed and 14 wounded. ORPA accepted responsibility for this attack during the group's interruption of a radio Nuevo Mundo broadcast.

HONDURAS

PAZ BARNICA BLAMES MANAGUA FOR AREA PROBLEMS

PA141210 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 13 Apr 83 p 3

[Text] "It is time that we take firm action to confront the Nicaraguan Government's efforts to destabilize our democratic institutions and to undermine the multilateral and bilateral dialogues on behalf of peace in the Central American area," Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica declared strongly yesterday.

Paz Barnica accused Nicaragua of "creating an international crisis in an effort to hide the domestic problems that are besetting them." Initially we believed in the Sandinist revolution, but now we feel that Nicaragua must return to the democratic path if it is to uphold a pluralistic democracy and respect for human rights, the foreign secretary noted.

The Honduran foreign secretary made this statement yesterday, after reporting to the local media about yesterday afternoon's expected visit of the foreign ministers of Venezuela, Colombia, Panama and Mexico: Alberto Zambrano Velasco, Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo, Juan Jose Amado and Bernardo Sepulveda, respectively. Paz Barnica said in the morning that the presence of these officials "constitutes a significant effort to end the drama, violence and disturbances affecting the Central American area."

"This does not mean that we, the Central Americans, should not act to solve our own problems," Paz Barnica noted, "for as we are deeply involved in the area's drama it is our duty to solve our problems directly." He explained that the area's socioeconomic development problems cannot be solved "if we lack true peace, stability and security in the area, which have been frustrated by the Nicaraguan Government's excessive arms buildup."

Paz Barnica returned Monday from Argentina, where he attended the UN Group of 77 meeting in Buenos Aires. He said that he spoke with Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d 'Escoto during his visit to that South American country and that both appeared frequently before the Argentina press, defending their viewpoints seriously and responsibly.

MEDIATION BY UN SECRETARY GENERAL REJECTED

PA141455 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Text] It was learned yesterday at the United Nations that Honduras rejected the Nicaraguan proposal that UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar mediate in the two countries' conflict.

Here is a report from IPS on this issue: The Tegucigalpa government's position was expressed in a letter that Honduran Ambassador Enrique Ortez Colindres addressed to the Security Council president on 11 April.

Perez de Cuellar's mediation was originally suggested by the United Kingdom in the special meeting that the Security Council held to discuss the conflict that arose following an invasion of Nicaraguan territory by an anti-Sandinist force launched from Honduras. This proposal was supported by the French Government. The initiative, accepted by the Managua government, called for the United Nations to send its secretary general on a good offices mission to mediate in the conflict.

The note delivered by the Honduran ambassador stressed that Central America's problems cannot be limited to a bilateral dialogue but must be discussed within a regional context.

The Honduran stand is similar to that of the U.S. and Salvadoran governments, which also propose multilateral negotiations for Central America. The Honduran rejection was interpreted as an act of alignment with the official position of the United States, which attributes the invasion of Nicaragua by former Somozist guardsmen to internal problems in that country.

SANDINISTS ACCUSED OF SINKING FISHING VESSEL

PA150354 Paris AFP in Spanish 0312 GMT 15 Apr 83

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 14 Apr (AFP) -- The Honduran Government charged today that "this morning three Sandinist patrol boats sand a Honduran fishing boat" off the Mosquitia coast. The Office of the Honduran Foreign Secretariat will "immediately" present "a most strong protest to the Nicaraguan Government as a result of this grave action of savagery and provocation," it has been reported here.

The report says that Honduras "will denounce the attack before the UN Security Council and the OAS Permanent Council." Official sources have said that "the attack carried out by several Nicaraguan patrol boats took place at latitude 15 degrees 8 minutes north and longitude 82 degrees 34 minutes west." "Several fishing boats were attacked," the report notes, "and Navy patrols are now investigating the situation in an effort to aid any survivors from the sunken boat."

NICARAGUA

BORGE DENIES USSR TO INSTALL NUCLEAR MISSILES

PA150124 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2259 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Text] Managua, 14 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- Nicaraguan Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge said today that it is not true that Soviet nuclear missiles will be installed in Nicaragua. Speaking before a North Carolina religious group, the Sandinist commander said that the Reagan administration has said that the USSR proposed the installation of Soviet nuclear missiles to the Sandinists.

"The Soviets have made no such proposal," Borge said. He immediately added that the U.S. Government does not realize that the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction "has the autonomy to decide its foreign policies."

"The U.S. officials invent proposals and state as a fact that the Nicaraguan Government has accepted this offer just to create conditions and justify the military aid to El Salvador and Honduras as well as its support of the Somozist bands," Borge added. The commander pointed out that the first victims of President Ronald Reagan's policy are the Nicaraguan people; second, the Central American peoples; and third, the U.S. people.

According to Borge, the U.S. people "are disrespected every day and deceived with all the (U.S. Government) resources which say that the Soviets have said that they will install missiles in Nicaragua, something that is not true," Borge reiterated.

MILITARY REPORTS HONDURAN OFFICER CAPTURED

PA141359 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Text] A Honduran military officer was captured last Tuesday in (Vado Ancho) in the Chinandega region. He had been sent by the Honduran Army to look for Sandinist People's Army bases near Santo Tomas de Nance. The information on the capture was released at a press conference by Lt (Dario Mayorga), chief of operations for the border guard troops in Chinandega Department.

(Mayorga) said that the Honduran military officer's mission was to locate Sandinist Armed Forces' position and then report them to the Honduran Army, so that an invasion of the settlement of Santo Tomas de Nance, using the genocidal Somozists, could be staged. Lieutenant (Mayorga) did not give any further details about the Honduran officer's capture, because an investigation of the case is still underway.

DEATH OF HONDURAN WITH ANTI-SANDINISTS ALLEGED

PA141411 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1353 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Text] Managua, 14 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- Two Nicaraguans and a Honduran named Daniel Ramos were killed in combat in the municipality of Macuelizo near the city of Ocotal, in Nueva Segovia department (province) on the Honduran border, the official "NUEVA NICARAGUA" (ANN) NEWS AGENCY reported today.

The agency notes that Ramos, a native of the Honduran township of El Paraiso, was part of a band of anti-Sandinists who clashed at 1100 yesterday morning (Central American time) (1700 GMT) with border guards and militia members belonging to Battalion 40-12 from the western city of Chinandega.

According to ANN, the Sandinists sustained only one casualty, who was slightly wounded, while the government troops took a prisoner, whose name was not disclosed. ANN adds that the Sandinist troops seized three Chinese AK rifles and that the counterrevolutionaries fled after the fighting, "reentering Honduran territory."

JUNTA LISTS RAMIREZ DELEGATION TO COSTA RICA

PA141504 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Communique issued by the Nicaraguan Government Junta's Dissemination and Press Directorate in Managua on 14 April -- read by an unidentified government official]

[Text] The Nicaraguan Government Junta's Dissemination and Press Directorate informs the people of Nicaragua that Companero Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, will leave today, 14 April, for San Jose, Costa Rica, leading a high-level revolutionary government delegation.

The member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction is travelling to Costa Rica to meet with First Vice President Alberto Fait and to hold talks on the subject of strengthening the two countries' political, diplomatic and economic relations. They will also discuss the subject of border security.

The following officials comprise the Nicaraguan delegation: Companera Nora Astorga, acting Foreign Minister; Companero Rodrigo Reyes, Minister-Secretary of the Government Junta; Companero Estesto Castillo, justice minister, Companero Dionisio Marenco, Domestic trade minister; Companero Emilio Rapaccioli, minister-director of the Nicaraguan Energy Institute; Companero Bernardo Chamorro, acting foreign trade minister; Companero Rogelio Ramirez, Nicaragua ambassador to Costa Rica; Companero Jose Leon Talavera, official from the FSLN department for international relations; Companero Manuel Espinoza Henriquez, director general of press and dissemination for the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction; Companero (Ramiro Contraras), director of protocol at the Foreign Ministry.

SERGIO RAMIREZ ASSERTS U.S. 'MADNESS'

PA131709 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Apr 83

[Text] Managua -- Sergio Ramirez, member of the Nicaraguan government junta, has said that the United States is trying to promote a conflict of greater proportions in Central America by introducing thousands of Somozist guardsmen into Nicaragua in an effort to recreate the Middle East massacres of Sabra and Shatila in this area. On opening the preparatory Latin American meeting on the Palestinian situation, Ramirez added that no country would be unaffected were a large invasion staged in Central America, because it would result in a war without borders. He noted that our revolution is trying to promote good sense in the face of this madness.

REGIONAL DELEGATES URGE END TO ATTACKS

PA131557 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Apr 83

[Text] After visiting the Nicaraguan border towns of Jalapa and El Limon, in Nueva Segovia Department, the representatives of 23 regional countries urgently asked the governments of the United States and Honduras to stop assisting, training and infiltrating aggressive bands into Nicaragua.

At an event in the Nicaraguan city of Rivas, former Costa Rican President Jose figures said that the abuses against Nicaragua must be stopped, as must Washington's habit of telling the Central American peoples what to do. Figueres added that the helicopter flights carrying weapons from Costa Rica to the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries must also be stopped. For his part, U.S. Democratic Senator Gary Hart demanded that President Ronald Reagan suspend the aid to the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries and announced that he will submit a bill on this at the Senate.

DEFENSE MINISTRY ISSUE COMMUNIQUE ON FIGHTING

PA132035 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Apr 83

[Communique issued by the Nicaraguan Defense Ministry in Managua on 12 April -- read by announcer]

[Excerpts] The Defense Ministry reports:

1. Our armed people firmly continue to confront the escalation of the invasion launched from Honduran territory, using the Somozist counterrevolutionaries, by the enemies of the Sandinist People's revolution, directed by the CIA and the most reactionary sectors of the Reagan administration and the Hunduran Armed Forces.

2. In the first days of April, the Somozist counterrevolution introduced armed groups organized into military task forces at its bases in Honduras into the northern sector of Bonanza in northern Zelaya, in various mountainous points of northern Bonanza, the Waspuk river, the banks of the Wawa River and [name indistinct]. Sandinist Peoples Army [EPS] troops are fighting the enemy, which was contained and forced to flee in disarray in the mountainous region when, in its march from Honduras, it was planning to seize a mining sector of Bonanza.

3. On the eastern border of northern Zeleya, in Laymus-Bilwascarma sector, our intelligence forces have confirmed preparations by the counterrevolutionarids encamped in Honduran territory to try to bring their task forces in through that sector. An attempt to do so was repelled by our troops last month.

4. In Rio San Juan Department, in the border sectors of San Juan del Norte, El Castillo and San Carlos, EPS troops have detected movements by counterrevolutionary groups from Costa Rican mountainous areas. One of these counterrevolutionary groups was broken up on 10 April 1983. One counterrevolutionary was killed and more than 10 were captured.

5. Our troops continue their operations in close cooperation with the Interior Ministry against the invading counterrevolutionary forces, which are operating in the border sector of Jalapa and Teotecacinte and in the mountainous regions of Jinotega and Matagalpa Departments. In the face of the persistent pursuit by our armed forces, the counterrevolutionaries continue their cowardly attacks on civilian targets, sowing death and destruction in an attempt to frighten the small towns in those mountainous regions of the country.

6. The attacks from Honduran territory by Somozist counterrevolutionaries and on some occasions by Honduran Army units have continued, particularly in the border sectors of Nueva Segovia, Madriz and Chinandega.

7. In support of our armed forces, the population and the productive units most threatened by the invasion continue to strengthen the border militias and the towns' armed self-defense.

8. The permanent EPS troops, reservists and militiamen, along with the Interior Ministry combatants, maintain a high spirit of sacrifice and courage in fulfilling their patriotic and revolutionary duty. All the EPS troops maintain a high fighting readiness, to better confront the escalation of the invasion. It must be stressed that the forces that have yet to enter directly into combat are requesting that they be allowed to participate in frontline military tasks.

9. The following are the results of the battles waged in the period from 30 March to 11 April 1983:

On 30 March 1983, in the Las Canas sector, 22 km northwest of Ocotal, a counterrevolutionary group kidnapped peasants (Marcelino Sanchez), (Ruginio Gonzalez) and (Jose Maria Lagos). At 0500, a counterrevolutionary band attacked the El Carmen productive unit, located 6 km northeast of San Juan del Rio Coco. In the clash with our forces, three companeros were killed and one was wounded. That same day, a counterrevolutionary unit attacked Santa Clara, 22 km southwest of La Tranquera in northern Zelaya. Nine companeros were killed. The enemy withdrew with a large number of wounded and left one counterevolutionary dead.

On 2 April 1983 at 0600, fighting occurred in El Limon, 10 km southwest of Jalapa. Five counterrevolutionaries were killed and one was captured. At 1100 that same day, in the El Carmen sector, 27 km northwest of Rio Blanco, Matagalpa Department, counterrevolutionary units clashed with our troops. Five counterrevolutionaries were captured. That same day at 1000, EPS troops clashed with a counterrevolutinary group in (La Cuchara), 5 km east of Ciudad Antigua, Nueva Segovia Department. Seven counterrevolutionaries and one companero were killed.

At 1200 on the same day, there were other clashes 15 km northwest of Rio Blanco, Matagalpa. The clashes occurred at San Jose creek in El Paraiso, El Salto and (El Mondongo) where one companero was killed. Our forces chased the counterrevolutionary group and another clash ensued in El Cacao, northwest of (Matos Guasu), Matagalpa. A counterrevolutionary was killed.

At 1800, the Sandinist People's Army fought counterrevolutionary units at (Misaguas), 18 km northwest of Bonanza. The EPS killed 23 counterrevolutionaries and captured 4.

On 3 April, our troops fought a counterrevolutionary group in the Las Marias area, 4 km southwest of (San Pedro de Potrero Grande); we lost one companero. On the same day, 20 km west of Rio Blanco, our forces clashed with the enemy, killing 10 and wounding many. Our forces suffered no casualties.

On 5 April, EPS troops met counterrevolutionary units at (Ceclaya) Hill, 46 km northwest of (Walalas), killing five counterrevolutionaries and capturing one. Two EPS companeros were killed in that clash. In the (Vaile Zapato) and (La Cuchara) sectors, our troops fought Somozist bands, killing six and capturing five. On the same day, 9 km north of El Espino, one of our patrols found the bodies of our companeros (Mauricio Rosas), president of the National Union of Farmers and Cattlemen [UNAG] cooperative and member of the CDS [Sandinist Defense Committees], and (German Rocha), a member of the UNAG cooperative and of the CDS. They had both been murdered by the counterrevolution.

On 6 April at 1500, a counterrevolutionary band ambushed five EPS companeros in the (Boca del Llano) sector, 18 km southeast of (Silqyit); an EPS companero was wounded.

On 7 April at 0900, counterrevolutionary forces ambushed our troops travelling on military truck and a bus. The ambush occurred at (El Calvario), 7 km northwest of El Jicaro; four companeros were killed and three wounded. Later, the enemy retreated toward the (La Pita), 10 km north of (Murra). At 1100, another counterrevolutionary group ambushed a military jeep at (La Yuca) valley, 6 km northwest of El Jicaro, killing one companero.

On 8 April at 0600, EPS troops fought 200 counterrevolutionaries in the sector of (Los Laureles), 9 km west of Rancho Grande. In this action, 17 counterrevolutionaries were killed. Reinforcement troops were ambushed in the El Carmen sector, 7 km west of Rancho Grande. The reinforcements suffered nine dead. The enemy retreated in two groups, one toward (Los Macizos) Pena Blanca and the other toward (Castilla). In this action, the enemy sustained 20 dead and many wounded. On the same day at 0540, 60 counterrevolutionaries attacked from Honduran territory. They entered through El Porvenir, 20 km northwest of Jalapa, and wounded four companeros.

At 2100, counterrevolutionary forces attacked the town of Ciudad Antigua with rifle and rockets, wounding three companeros. At (El Pavon), our forces captured five counterrevolutionaries armed with Chinese-made rifles.

On 9 April at 1030, EPS troops fought counterrevolutionary groups at Las Animas, 11 km north of (Murras), Los Potrerillos and La Virgen, killing 20 counterrevolutionaries and capturing 8. At 1345, EPS forces clashed with the enemy at the (Cuava de Tabaco) sector, 8 km from Santa Clara, killing three counterrevolutionaries and capturing an RPG-7 rocket launcher.

At 1400, our troops who were pursuing the enemy in El Carmen, 6 km west of Rancho Grande, again entered into a fight with the counterrevolutionaries between (Tabaco) and (Macizos) of Penas Blancas. Subsequently, those same counterrevolutionaries fought with our troops in the area of San Jose de Bocay. As a result of this encirclement and annihilation operation, 49 counterrevolutionaries were killed and a great amount of military materiel was recovered.

At 1700, our troops fought against counterrevolutionaries at (El Tobon) Hill, 22 km northeast of San Carlos. One counterrevolutionary was killed and 10 were captured. In that operation, eight M-1 carbines and two [words indistinct]. There were no casualties on our side.

On 10 April, at 0500, counterrevolutionary individuals attacked (Naope), (Tabaco), 5 km northeast of (Macizos) of Penas Blancas. One of our companeros was killed. The number of casualties sustained by the enemy is unknown.

On 11 April, a group of counterrevolutionaries attacked (Naope), a neighborhood 22 km northeast of Jinotega, killing two militiamen and occupying the installations. They later went through the town of Santa Israel, where they kidnapped a professor.

Today, members of the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] are fighting on the banks of the Bocay River with a counterrevolutionary task force called Ruben Dario, which entered our country from Honduran territory some days ago, when 20 counterrevolutionaries were killed.

As a result of the fighting, the counterrevolutionaries have sustained 237 casualties, including 197 killed. The EPS has had 34 killed and 14 wounded. Ten peasants have been killed, and three kidnapped

MILITARY ZONE CHIEF REPORTS APRIL ATTACKS

PA150018 Paris AFP in Spanish 2049 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Text] Commander Javier Pichardo, military chief of Nicaragua's northwestern zone, has reported that this month there have been five harassment operations, three incursions, six attacks, one infiltration and five airspace violations against Nicaraguan territory. The commander charged that the anti-Sandinist groups are being supported by the Honduran Army and that the most important actions carried out in that sector are the work of Honduran military forces.

Commander Pichardo said that the Sandinist forces are currently operating in Limay, Esteli Department, "where the air violations are more frequent and groups of Honduran soldiers with optical equipment, telemeters and helicopters have moved close to the border." He said: "This could be part of the brigade-level maneuvers that the Honduran Army will soon stage."

Pichardo also denounced activities and provocations on El Gavilan Hill by combined Honduran Army and former Somozist guard forces. The Sandinist commander said that the fight against those groups "is quite difficult since there is the political decision not to violate the territorial integrity of Honduras." Commander Pichardo, who is responsible for the military zone that includes Esteli, Nueva Segovia, Leon and Chinandega, told journalists visiting the border post of Somotillo that the army and the people have improved their organization in the border area to repel the aggression that has affected the country's north and, to a lesser extent, the western region.

Lt Mario Mayorga, chief of the tactical group in the border department of Chinandega said that last Tuesday, a Honduran military man was captured in the town of Vado Ancho and that his mission was to explore that area and Santo Tomas del Nance. The objective, Mayorga added, was "to seize the latter and then facilitate the arrival of counterrevolutionary forces." He added: " A force of 30 Hondurans entered Nicaragua on 3 April to seize the towns of El Ranchon and El Gavilan for the purpose of entering the town of El Panal to cover the arrival of the Somozists." "Later," he went on, "on 11 April, between 100 and 150 men -- a combined force of Honduran Army soldiers and former guards -- entered on that side to attack the borderguard troops."

COMMUNIQUE ON RUIZ' VISIT TO MEXICO CITED

PA131728 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Text] The governments of Nicaragua and Mexico will maintain contacts to further the principles and objectives of the Contadora Declaration, which they consider a practical instrument for making progress in achieving peace in Central America. This was announced in a Mexican Foreign Relations Secretariat communique that was read here last night at a news conference with Nicaraguan Planning Minister Henry Ruiz. The communique says:

President Miguel de la Madrid received Commander Henry Ruiz, Nicaraguan planning minister and member of the FSLN National Directorate, on 11 April 1983. During their conversation, they examined the Central American situation. Commander Ruiz was briefed on the main aspects of the conversations that President de la Madrid and Colombian President Belisario Betancur held in Cosumel. President de la Madrid and Commander Ruiz also exchanged views on the meeting that the foreign ministers of Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela -- who drafted the Contadora Declaration in January this year -- are holding in Panama. Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto was also in Panama during that time.

President de la Madrid and Commander Ruiz agreed that the objectives of the diplomatic efforts being conducted at the moment are to reduce tensions in the Central American area, to remove the threat of an armed conflict and to ensure not only total pacification, but harmonious coexistence among the Central American countries. They also agreed that it is necessary, if these objectives are to be achieved, to foster bilateral meetings that can eventually lead to a multilateral dialogue. In line with this thought, Commander Ruiz told President de la Madrid that a positive advance was made in relations between Nicaragua and Costa Rica through the two countries' high-level dialogue. President de la Madrid and Commander Ruiz announced that their countries will maintain contacts in order to advance the principles and objectives of the Contadora Declaration, which they consider a practical formula for moving toward the goals of peace and coexistence.

President de la Madrid reiterated Mexico's decision to continue to cooperate with the Nicaraguan reconstruction process, by maintaining various cooperation programs, as its resources allow.

TV COMMENTATORS DISCUSS CENTRAL AMERICAN ISSUES

FL142150 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1245 GMT 14 Apr 83

[International commentary by Oscar Ferrer of the Revista de la Manana program staff and Javier Rodriguez of PRENSA LATINA]

[Text] [Ferrer] Good morning, television viewers; good morning, Javier. As reported by the news agencies, the urgent tour of Central American countries by the foreign ministers of the signatory countries of the Contadora Island Declaration ended in Guatemala yesterday. The signatory countries are Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela and Panama. By order of their respective presidents, the foreign ministers of the four countries signed a joint communique in Guatemala which they later released in Caracas and which states that the decision to immediately continue with the consultations adapts itself to the favorable atmosphere which the foreign ministers found during their tour of Central America, that is, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras, where they held dialogues with the top officials of those countries.

The document released by the Mexican, Colombian, Venezuelan and Panamanian foreign ministers says that the countries which were visited had expressed that a consultative dialogue should be opened with the aim of reducing the tensions as much as possible and establishing the bases for stable and lasting peace in the Central American region. The foreign ministers of the Contadora Declaration signatory countries also stated that their task has not ended with this tour, but that they will continue with their mission in the next few days. This was confirmed by Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins who stated in Caracas that the foreign ministers of the four countries will soon, probably next week, meet their Central American counterparts in order to continue the negotiations. This has a fundamental importance, because the Central American region is truly a powder magazine, mainly because of U.S. interference which deserves a particular analysis.

[Rodriguez] The tour of the foreign ministers of the Contadora group in the Central American countries is a dramatic effort in search of a peaceful solution to the problems affecting Central America. The aim is to attain peace and prevent a more generalized conflagration in the isthmus area.

Last 8 January the foreign ministers of the four countries held their first meeting on the Panamanian Contadora Island. The meeting lasted from 8 to 10 January. During those days they discussed the general situation in all the continent and particularly the Central American situation. They dedicated more time to the Central American situation than to any other topic. After that meeting they reached the conclusion that it was necessary to make a special effort in order to achieve that all problems of the Latin American continent be solved in a peaceful way through dialogue, particularly the Central American problems. They agreed that dialogue is highly necessary and that it was necessary to find a solution to the conflicts of the area through negotiations, and they categorically rejected the thesis that the Central American problems have their roots in the East-West confrontation, as the Reagan administration is trying to make it look.

Reagan and his advisors, foremost among whom is the highly reactionary Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick, have stated that the current events in Central America are only a result of the confrontation and disagreements between socialism and capitalism.

They thus try to deny the fact that the events in Central America and the isthmus are really the outbreak of confrontations caused by poverty and the exploitation of the masses in the region which no longer accept to continue living under the conditions in which they have been living until now and which are joining, in numbers growing day by day, the struggle against the oligarchies and imperialism.

Despite the appeal of the so-called Contadora Group, the Reagan Administration has continued to step up its policy of aggression in the region. We can mention three very concrete events as examples, which clearly show how U.S. policy is conducted in Central America. In the first place, we can mention the invasion of Nicaragua from Honduran territory by 1,200 to 1,400 former Somoza guards in an action clearly supported by the United States and backed by the Honduran Government. We can mention the murder of the Salvadoran Commander Ana Maria in Managua by a highly trained group with very sophisticated equipment. As a last example we can also mention the U.S. plan to create a base for training Salvadoran soldiers in Honduras, in other words, an attempt to circumvent the law, because the U.S. Congress has prohibited that there should be more than 55 Yankee military advisers in El Salvador. Since he is not permitted to increase that number, Reagan tries to increase the number of advisers by setting up a base in Honduras, because there is no limitation for Honduras.

[Ferrer] Well, Javier, he can have as many advisers as he likes there, and then there will be no need to take Salvadorans to the United States, which is more expsnsive. Who knows what may happen; there is no law prohibiting U.S. advisers in Honduras from participating in actions in El Salvador. Congress has decided that the U.S. advisers in El Salvador must not take part in military operation or even be present in military operations zones. The United States is typical of the governments which are always seeking legal circumventions to evade Congress prohibitions, so we do not doubt that Reagan will soon find a way to increase his aggression.

This very dangerous situation in Central America has moved the four countries which participated in the Contadora meeting, Mexico, Panama, Venezuela and Colombia, to send their foreign ministers on an urgent tour of all the countries of the region. A few days ago, Colombian President Belisario Betancur made a visit to Venezuela, Panama and Mexico, apparently in order to prepare the trips of the foreign ministers. Everything seemed to indicate that all were in agreement. In Mexico, a joint communique, signed by Betancur and Miguel de la Madrid, specifically established the need to revive dialogue in Central America in order to try in some way to stop the highly dangerous course of events in the region.

[Rodriguez] You have referred to the increase of U.S. interference in Central America during the Reagan administration, and it seems to be in order also to mention that this interference has caused growing opposition in the U.S. Congress. For example, last Tuesday a House of Representatives subcommittee approved a resolution prohibiting any type of U.S. aid or military sales to Guatemala during the years 1984 and 1985. It also decided to cut in half U.S. military aid to the Honduran regime which is right now the main instrument for the aggression against Nicaragua. In May [as heard] the same subcommittee rejected a request for an increase of military aid to El Salvador by another $50 million and at the same time decided to reduce the aid asked for El Salvador for the years 1984 and 1985 from $86 million to $50 million. The subcommittee also approved an amendement prohibiting aid to the counterrevolutionary gangs which are fighting the Sandinista government. These resolutions cleary show that Reagan is facing serious difficulties in Congress for his intervention plans in Central America.

[Ferrer] Reagan is facing really serious difficulties not only in Congress but also among the U.S. public. He is facing problems everywhere because of the Central American situation. Despite this opposition, Reagan is continuing with his policy of aggression, directly or through the Honduran Government. We should also recall that the Honduran Government recently sent a draft document to the OAS in which little importance is given to a dialogue between Honduras and Nicaragua which would be of great importance, because the main centers of tensions in the region are in Honduras and Nicaragua. The Honduran Government also insists on the false thesis that the problem of the mercenary invasion of Nicaragua is a domestic problem of the Sandinista government and that it lacks any great importance. The approval of that document would signify a dead stop to the efforts being made to prevent a general war in the region. There is a very great danger that such a war or conflagration would spread to other regions endangering the peace of the world. Therefore it is necessary to find the ways of stopping Reagan.

Furthermore, Honduras has just rejected efforts made by the United Nations to let Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar seek a solution and work together with the Contadora group to find a solution to the Central American crisis. These are two other examples showing the Honduran policy. However, the action of the Contadora countries is very important in the effort to find peace for the region because, unless a firm position is taken against Reagan in Latin America, he may go too far. So it is necessary to oppose him. At this point, as well as regarding world rearmament and the armaments race, firm and tenacious opposition is necessary in order to prevent things from going further than they have already gone.

[Rodriguez] Regarding the difficulties with Congress we may mention the statements made by House of Representative member Berkley Bedell who toured Central America recently and said after returning to the United States that the things that the United States is doing in Nicaragua fill him with shame. Other congressmen, the Democrats Gary Hart, Claiborne Pell and William Proxmire, have written a draft resolution which was submitted to the Senate and in which Reagan is asked to stop his aid to the counterrevolutionary groups in Nicaragua. Congressmen Paul Tsongas, senator for Massachusetts, has also said before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that the United States is openly intervening in Central America. Another congressmen, Gerry Studds, has accused the Reagan administration of destroying what was left of U.S. credibility in Central America.

In conclusion I believe we may say that the Mexican, Venezuelan, Colombian and Panamanian foreign ministers' tour of the five Central American countries is of the greatest importance since it is an attempt at achieving at all cost a negotiated solution in Central America at a time when the U.S. Administration is increasing its interference, above all by aiding the Salvadoran genocide regime and by attacking Nicaragua. It is also important to point out that at the same time as the tour takes place, there is a growing opposition in the U.S. Congress to the U.S. interference plans in Central America.

[Ferrer] I believe that the main thing regarding the tour of the Contadora Island foreign ministers is the fact that the Nicaraguan reaction has been positive. Little is known about the reaction in El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala, although the foreign ministers have said that it was positive. But, after all, this effort should be continued, because we understand that it is very important and it is necessary to attain peace in Central America.

[Rodriguez] Right. Next week it is presumed that the effort of the Contadora Island countries will continue, and we will have to follow the reports on it.

WRITERS SYMPOSIUM TO DISCUSS RADIO MARTI

PA131705 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Apr 83

[Statement by Jose Massip, president of the Commission on Movies, Radio and Television of the National Union of Cuban Writers and Artists, date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] The Commission on Movies, Radio and Television of the National Union of Cuban Writers and Artists is currently organizing a symposium, to be called: "Radio, Information and Misinformation." The symposium will be held on 16 and 17 April in Havana and again on 23 and 24 April in Santiago de Cuba. This international event will be attended by representatives of Czechoslovak radio, Nicaragua's Radio Sandino and El Salvador's Radio Liberacion.

There will be three working sessions at which various topics will be discussed. At the closing ceremony, we will distribute the CARACOL radio prizes for our commission's contest last year. We hope that, due to the topic to be discussed at this symposium, to the current nature of this topic and to the fact that radio is a very important stage in the current ideological struggle, this event will appeal not only to those who work in radio, television and films but to many others as well.

One of the issues that will be discussed at this symposium is the U.S. Government's effort to establish a radio station to broadcast propaganda to our country. As has already been announced, and as the U.S. President himself has indicated, this station would be named after Jose Marti. This, of course, would be an insult to the dignity of our people and to the memory of our revolution's great hero.

I think that this topic must be discussed, because the propaganda that the U.S. Government plans to introduce into our country in a way that resembles piracy will come not only as straight information but will also involve a cultural approach.

ANTI-IMPERIALIST TRIBUNAL PRESIDENT INTERVIEWED

PA150025 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Pedro Martinez Pirez interview with Guillermo Toriello, former Guatemalan foreign minister and current president of the Anti-Imperialist Tribunal of Our America; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Today, we will interview Guillermo Toriello, former Guatemalan foreign minister and current president of the Anti-Imperialist Tribunal of Our America. He has just concluded a meeting of the Tribunal's Executive Committee in Managua, Nicaragua. Toriello, we would like you to give us some details of this meeting which was held at a time when Nicaragua is being attacked by U.S. imperialism.

[Answer] The meeting was held in Managua, Nicaragua. Basically, we invited journalists of all nationalities to attend this news conference. The presence of the media was especially important to us because we wanted to inform the world about the decision of the Anti-Imperialist Tribunal of Our America to appeal to the people of the United States of America. The tribunal appeals to the U.S. people -- just as they prevented the prolongation of the Vietnam war -- to openly oppose imperialism's direct aggression against Nicaragua.

That aggression is being conducted through imperialism's puppets in Honduras who have helped Somozists invade various areas of Nicaragua. The Somozists intend to disperse the Sandinist forces.

Thus, the call was made on the occasion of the meeting because the tribunal is especially concerned about the fact that, as part of these attacks, 5,000 former guards are in Nicaraguan territory [as heard] and approximately 1,500 guards have invaded Nicaragua. In addition, we were also concerned about the fact that the Honduran Army has concentrated a large number of troops along the border. Of course, they have not been sent there to have maneuvers, but to support the direct intervention against the Sandinist revolution.

In addition to appealing to the U.S. people regarding this matter, the tribunal made and reiterated its call to its 24 chapters, so that the tribunal's membership -- through the various media and its relations with progressive, democratic and revolutionary organizations, including the members' respective governments -- may encourage a large demonstration of solidarity with the Nicaraguan people, in order to put a stop to the U.S. aggressive policy.

Let's ask ourselves a question: What is the reason behind the U.S. attacks on Nicaragua and the escalation of its attacks on El Salvador and Guatemala? Well, the United States wants to maintain its political and economic domain over the area. It's cynicism has gone as far as to call Central America its fourth border. In other words, the United States abusively not only insists on considering us its fourth border, but also its backyard. This is an affront to all Latin American and Caribbean countries, since we are sovereign and independent countries, and above all, we are anti-imperialistic.

[Question] Toriello, were you in Managua at the time of the monstrous murder of the Salvadoran leader, Commander Ana Maria?

[Answer] Yes, unfortunately I was. The CIA committed this indescribable and condemnable murder. It is clear that Reagan's fascist regime not only wants to create confusion, but also wants -- as part of its malicious plans -- to foment terror with such murders; it wants to spread panic among revolutionary leaders. However, they have lost their sense of perspective on this matter since the revolutionaries are waging a war to the death against imperialism and have sworn to defend their respective countries. The revolutionaries are determined to go ahead completely free of fear, because they are the vanguard of the peoples struggling for their liberation. Their cry has also been "Fatherland or death; we will win." In other words, they are not afraid to die. What's really scary is U.S. action. How can the fascist government perpetrate such extremist actions, comparable to those of the most loathsome mafia groups which engage in activities such as drug trafficking? With such vandalic actions and horrifying crimes, U.S. leaders have even lost their sense of dignity.

Naturally, the Nicaraguan people and all of us who were in Nicaragua at the time reacted to the murder of our dear Companera Ana Maria with utmost indignation. There were highly emotional speeches and heart-wrenching demonstrations from the people. They were hurt, but at the same time profoundly angry; they strongly condemned this U.S. action.

On behalf of the Anti-Imperialist Tribuna, I had the honor to be part of the honor guard before Ana Maria's coffin. I had the honor of saying a brief funeral prayer and expressing condolences on behalf of the tribunal and on behalf of the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity.

NONALIGNED NUCLEAR ENERGY MEETING CONTINUES

FL141345 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Excerpt] In yesterday's sessions of the second meeting of the Nonaligned Movement's coordinating countries in the field of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, participants condemned the Israeli attack on the Iraqi nuclear plant in June 1981. The Nonaligned Movement also denounced U.S. conspiratorial support of that barbarous attack and the fact that Zionist leaders have yet to state that action of that kind will not be repeated.

Yesterday the meeting was examining cooperation projects in the sphere and the movement's position on the UN conference for the development of international cooperation in the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

TRADE MINISTER ATTENDS CEMA MEETING IN MOSCOW

FL150204 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Apr 83

[Text] Cuban Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrizas has held talks in Moscow with USSR First Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Nikolay Komarov and Deputy Maritime Fleet Minister Anatoliy Goldobenko.

Cabrizas is heading Cuba's delegation to the 65th meeting of the CEMA Permanent Commission for Foreign Trade, which is scheduled to end today.

During the meeting with Komarov, the two sides discussed the trade between Cuba and the Soviet Union, which for the current 5-year period will amount to 27 billion rubles, an amount 50 percent higher than that of the previous 5-year period.

The Cuban minister and Deputy Maritime Fleet Minister Anatoliy Goldobenko verified with satisfaction the quantitative overfulfillment of shipments contracted by the two countries during the first 3 months of 1983.

Within the framework of the CEMA meeting, Cabrizas met with the heads of delegations from Czechoslovakia, Romania and Hungary.

SOVIET DELEGATION TOURS CIENFUEGOS PROJECTS

FL131150 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 13 Apr 83

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Politburo and vice president of the Councils of the State and Ministers, has arrived in Cienfuegos accompanied by part of a Soviet delegation visiting our country to attend the 13th Cuba-USSR intergovernmental meeting slated for this month.

The Soviet delegation is comprised of Vitaliy Morozov, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; N.A. Lopatin, deputy minister of power and electrification; and Konstantin Katushev, Soviet ambassador to Cuba. Carlos Rafael Rodriguez was also accompanied by Hector Rodriguez Llompart, president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation; Jose Lopez Moreno, minister of construction; and Rene Anillo, Cuban ambassador to the Soviet Union.

During their stay in Cienfuegos, the visitors reviewed the work being carried out in the construction of the oil refinery which will have the largest capacity in the country when it goes into full production. They also toured the yard of the nuclear power plant which is under construction in that city.

Arkhipov, Arrives To Head Delegation

FL141120 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Text] Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and president of the Soviet delegation to the 13th session of the Cuba-USSR Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, arrived here last night. The distinguished guest and his delegation were welcomed by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers. Carlos Rafael heads the Cuban delegation which will take part in the negotiations slated to begin shortly in this capital.

Cooperation Protocol Signed

FL150146 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 15 Apr 83

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of Cuba's Councils of State and Ministers, and Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, today signed a protocol as part of the activities of the 13th meeting of the Cuban-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

[Begin Rodriguez recording] Please convey to Comrade Andropov, to the leaders of the Soviet party and state the gratitude of the Cuban people, government and party for the systematic development of cooperation with our country in the field of economic building and in the important field of defense. [applause]

CEMA VETERINARY SERVICES MEETING OPENS IN HAVANA

FL121350 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Text] Chiefs of veterinary services of CEMA member-countries have opened a meeting at the National Agricultural Health Center in Havana Province. Delegation from the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Mongolia, Romania and Czechoslovakia. Aleksandr Tret'yakov, chief of the General Veterinary Directorate of the Soviet Ministry of Agriculture, said they will discuss five points concerning the development of measures aimed at preventing the introduction of diseases in the animal herds of CEMA member-countries.

RODRIGUEZ ATTENDS YEARLY EMULATION MEETING

FL081335 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Excerpt] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, presided over the yearly plenary meeting of the public administration workers emulation program, held at the Lazaro Pena auditorium of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions building. Oscar Suarez Fernandez, secretary general of the public administration workers union, read the report on the fulfillment of commitments of the drive and stated that 102,373 workers, 91 percent of those committed, and met the goals of the drive and that all provincial committees and the special municipality of the Isle of Youth had fulfilled their commitments.

ANTIGUA'S BIRD, JAMAICA'S SEAGA ADDRESS CARICOM

Bird on Industry Allocations

FL132310 Bridgetown CANA in English 2230 GMT 13 Apr 83

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, April 13, CANA -- The Caribbean Community's (Caricom) Lesser Developed Countries (LDC's) today appealed for a regional allocation of industries programme in which they are given an opportunity to catch up with their more developed partners. The LDC's plea was made at the opening of a Caricom ministerial meeting on industrial cooperation by Antigua and Barbuda's Deputy Prime Minister Lester Bird speaking on behalf of the seven-member Organisation of East Caribbean States (OECS).

"We must decide scientifically on the types of industries which we will incorporate in an allocation scheme, and we must settle the locations for such industries," Mr Bird told delegates. Such an allocation scheme, he said, was imperative for Caricom, for it was obvious that in time of international economic difficulties "the competitiveness of our production challenges the durability of our regional arrangements."

The community, Mr Bird said, must move to eliminate "competition among ourselves and create a division of labour from which all our countries can benefit." Added the OECS chairman: "Let me warn now that the LDC's must be given favourable consideration to the early establishment of such industries. We must be given the opportunity to catch up with the MDC's (More Developed Countries)."

Mr Bird said that his group was not suggesting that there should be parity in industrial development between the LDC's and the MDC's before further industrialisation occurred in the larger territories. "...I am suggesting that as a deliberate policy, favour should be shown to the LDC's to offer them the possibility of survival," he added. He said: "After all, the LDC's have been the markets of MDC products for years. We continue to be an important market for a number of MDC products. In this context, it is in the interest of jobs in the MDC's for LDC economies to be healthy."

Mr Bird also urged MDC governments to allow their private sector companies to invest in the smaller islands, and assured that old fears of foreign exchange leakage would be plugged with the OECS move to establish a central bank.

The MDC concerns were that the LDC states did not give their products sufficient protection from the goods of third countries were legitimate, Mr Bird said, and he suggested that such protection for "MDC products should be looked at in tandem with a scheme to allocate industries giving LDC's favourable treatment."

Jamaica's Industry and Commerce Minister Douglas Vaz, speaking at the same ceremony, said that the Caribbean had to continue its efforts to strengthen its industrial base if it was to remain viable during the 1980's. He noted Jamaica's move to structurally adjust its economy to develop an export-oriented economy along the lines of the newly industrialised countries of Asia, and he warned that the Caribbean must not be left behind. "We can become the Far East of the Western Hemisphere," Mr Vaz said.

Seaga on Expanding Trade

FL142315 Bridgetown CANA in English 1819 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, April 14, CANA -- Jamaica Prime Minister Edward Seaga has suggested that the Caribbean Community (Caricom) as a bloc should enter trading relationships with other regional production centres as a method of widening the community's market as it grapples with its fears of admitting new members.

Mr Seaga, in an address to Caricom ministers discussing industrial cooperation in the community, gave the example of the Dominican Republic as a major trading and production centre in the region which could double Caricom's market.

The Caricom market need not be four million people in the English speaking Caribbean, he argued.

Speaking against the backdrop of a trade quarrel between his country and the rest of the community over economic measures here which have tended to snarl Caricom trading, the Jamaican prime minister said that the problem largely related to the limited size of the 12-country Caricom market, therefore placing greater importance on the health of an individual economy.

Jamaica contends that it was economic difficulties that forced it to introduce a dual currency exchange system (the most contentions of the new economic measures implemented here) has made most goods from its regional partners much more expensive here while giving its own manufacturers an advantage over their Caricom counterparts.

About suggestions that Caricom be widened, Mr Seaga said this was a "difficult and complex exercise" having to do with "the structural insecurity of Caricom."

"Perhaps we ought to look at the possibility of developing associations between Caricom and other regional production centres which would alow Caricom as an entity to have trading relationships with other Caribbean centres," the Jamaican prime minister said.

Both Haiti and Suriname have formally sought membership of the community which is made up of former and present British colonies in the region, but have been unable to win acceptance. And in mid-70s Antigua spoke of admitting Venezuela. At their summit in Jamaica last November, Caricom leaders agreed to allow Suriname to sit on four ministerial conferences as observers and Haiti on two.

The regional leadership has argued that the integration has to be deepened among existing members before being expanded. "We have to consolidate first," said St Lucia's Prime Minister John Compton, during last November's summit, indicating his reservations to admitting new members to Caricom.

CARIBBEAN EDUCATION MINISTERS MEET IN GRENADA

FL132323 Bridgetown CANA in English 2242 GMT 13 Apr 83

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, April 13, CANA -- Caribbean ministers responsible for education, science and culture started a two-day meeting in Grenada today.

It is aimed at strengthening the role of regional countries in the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) through closer collaboration among themselves.

The meeting was opened by Grenada's Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance Bernard Coard who outlined the progress made in the area of education by the People's Revolutionary Government since it seized power here in a March 13, 1979 coup.

Mr Coard told the delegates that over the past three years the Grenada Government had spent nearly one quarter of the island's total recurrent budget on education.

Among the various projects which he said the Grenada Government was able to allocate its education budget on were a teacher education programme and an adult literacy campaign.

He said the government was hopeful that by either June or July this year the country would be able to have for the first time some 400 qualified primary school teachers.

Mr Coard also said that at the level of secondary education the Grenada Government was able to abolish school fees and to move to free secondary education for 35 percent of the children with secondary school age in the country.

He indicated that the task of the government from this September and for the next three-and-a-half years was to move from free secondary education for these children to country-wide secondary education.

Coard said that the Grenada Government was aiming to introduce hundreds of illiterate Grenadians to secondary level education towards the end of the year and eventually to the stage where they would be qualified to enter university and technical colleges.

The minister said, however, that the government was not satisfied with the total of 5,000 people registered for the literacy programme and was bent on achieving a target of 10,000 people by the end of the year.

The meeting, which is the third of its kind among Caribbean ministers responsible for UNESCO affairs, will see the various ministers take decisions on specific Caribbean concerns relating to UNESCO, in particular the operation of the Caribbean bureau for UNESCO in Paris.

Among the ministers represented at the conference are Charles Maynard of Dominica, Reuben Harris of Antigua and Barbuda, Charles Dacon of St Vincent and the Grenadines and Ranjie Chandisingh of Guyana.

HOYTE PRAISES RELATIONS WITH SOCIALIST STATES

FL141650 Bridgetown CANA in English 1514 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, April 14, CANA -- Guyana Vice President Desmond Hoyte says a natural extension of government's commitment to cooperative socialism "was the establishment and consolidation of fraternal relations with all socialist states."

The remarks came after the new non-resident Polish ambassador to Guyana, Mieczyslaw Wlodarek, presented his credentials here to the vice president at State House.

"I am confident that there will be further development of close economic cooperation and cultural and scientific exchange between Guyana and Poland," Mr Hoyte said.

"Guyana, he went on, "deeply appreciates the offers of technical co-operation made by the Association of Marine Engineering and Shipbuilding Enterprises of Poland and the Polservice agency."

The vice president expressed the hope that the bonds of friendship between Guyana and Poland would contribute to "the achievement of peace, security and development in the world at large."

Ambassador Wlodarek who will be based on Venezuela, said his government held the development of relations between Guyana and Poland in high regard.

"Poland's foreign policy is based on peaceful co-existence and collaboration and this creates a perfect platform for collaboration between our countries and governments both considering our bilateral relations and the international forum," he said.

"There are also possibilities for economic collaboration, cultural and scientific exchange and in other fields of mutual interest," the ambassador said.

MEETING TO DISCUSS VENEZUELA'S TERRITORIAL CLAIM

FL131507 Georgetown Guyana Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 13 Apr 83

[Text] Venezuela's spurious claim to 70 percentof Guyana's territory is expected to feature prominently at the annual conference of heads of Guyana's missions overseas which opens on Wednesday night. The 10-day (?meeting) session will be under the chairmanship of Foreign Minister Rashleigh Jackson.

A Guyana news agency reports that the Guyana-Venezuela territorial (?problem) is certain to be raised in detail at this year's conference. Also expected to be discussed are a review of the recent Nonaligned Summit in New Delhi and the forthcoming Commonwealth Heads of Government Conference scheduled for November in India.